REGISTERED No. 61—1871.

The Bombay Gazette.

No. 7,314.—New Series. BOMBAY :—THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872. Subscription in Advance { For a Year .....Rs. 42 / For Six Months.. ...Rs. 24 } Including Postage.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Gazette*, in advance, for Town and Country, are now on the following reduced scale :—

One Year, *in advance*	Rs. 42
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For a Weekly Subscription, in advance, of Rs. 1-8-0, the *Gazette* is now delivered each morning at any address in town, or posted free to any address Up-country.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5 0
Second do	,, 2 8
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Fourth and succeeding insertions	,, 0 2½ As.

line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion	8 As. per Line.
Second do	4½ ,, ,,
Third and succeeding.....	2½ ,, ,,

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time, special contracts may be made.

Domestic Occurrences : Each—Rupee 1.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances, should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

OVERLAND ROUTE.

On Friday, the 19th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. & O. Co.'s S. S. SIMLA, (2,442 tons, and 63½ H.P.) Captain [illegible] Carver, will LEAVE for SUEZ as above, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for that Port, Venice, Southampton, &c.

Cargo can also be booked through to Messina, Naples, Leghorn, Genoa, Trieste, Venice, Odessa, Constantinople, Ancona, Marseilles, Havre, Liverpool, London and New York.

No Cargo can be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

The Company reserve the option of forwarding all Goods shipped by their steamers for Europe, through Egypt, either by Rail, or by Canal in their own steamers, or in vessels employed for the purpose.

Passengers are requested to send their heavy baggage to Mazagon on the day of the Steamer's departure, before 10 A.M. in order that it may be weighed and labelled previous to shipment.

A small Steamer will leave the New Dock Head at Mazagon at 3 P.M., precisely, on the day of sailing.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

On Monday, the 29th July, at 3 P.M., from Mazagon.

THE P. and O. Co.'s S. S. CATHAY, (2,723 tons and 450 H.P.), Captain R. T. Dundas, will be despatched as above, carrying H.M.'s Mails, and taking also Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing, and no brokerage will be allowed on any sheet of opium, the officer's receipt for which is not lodged in the Company's office before noon, on Friday, the 26th July.

GEORGE F. HENRY, Superintendent.

STEAM TO LIVERPOOL.

S.S. NEERA.

THE Steam-ship NEERA, 2,200 Tons, 300 Horse Power, C. C. Cobern, Commander, will sail for Liverpool via Suez Canal on or about the 7th August.

RATES OF FARE FOR PASSENGERS.

To LIVERPOOL via CANAL, 1st Class....Rs. 500 } Exclusive of
,, SUEZ 1st ,, ,, 350 } Wines.

For Freight or Passage apply to

STEARNS, HOBART, & Co.

Rampart Row, 6th July 1872.

FOR LIVERPOOL, VIA SUEZ CANAL.

THE S.S. DERBY, 1,299 tons, S. M. Newman, Commander, will sail for Liverpool about the 20th July, and has excellent accommodation for First-class Passengers.

FARE..... £45, Exclusive of Wines, Beer, &c.

For Passages only, apply to

JOHNSON & Co., Ship-brokers.

Nasbit Lane, Fort, Bombay.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY.

(VIA SUEZ CANAL.)

ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

The regular Steamers leave

GENOA (on the 24th, and) BOMBAY (on the 1st of each month.)

PASSENGER RATES.

Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.
To Aden.....	£23	.....	..... £7
Suez.....	22	.....	 8
Port Said.....	38	 24	 9
Alexandria.....	39	 25	 9–10
Messina	50	 34	 14
Naples	50	 34	 14
Leghorn	50	 34	 14
Genoa	50	 34	 14
Marseilles (transhipment at Genoa)...	52	 35	14–10

Including Wines. Without Food.

Children under 3 years, free of charge.

Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Next Steamers from Bombay :—

PERSIA, on THURSDAY, 1st August 1872.

INDIA, on SUNDAY, 1st September 1872.

The exact hour of departure will be fixed and published a day two previous to sailing.

For Hand-books of Information, Rates of Freight, &c., apply to

VOLKART BROTHERS,

Agents Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.

Bombay, 30th September 1871.

NOTICE.—CONSIGNEES of CARGO per Ship CITY of PARIS, from the Clyde, are requested to SEND their BILLS of LADING for our inspection, when, on payment of Freight, orders will be granted for delivery of their Goods at the Bundera.

SIR CHARLES FORBES & Co.,

Agents Ship City of Paris.

Bombay, 15th July 1872.

THE BUDGET OF INDIA in a Neat and Convenient Form for Reference.

To be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office.

FOR SALE,

INDIA TO ENGLAND BY THE LEVANT AND THE DANUBE.

Reprinted from the *Bombay Gazette*.

Price—ONE RUPEE.

May be had at the *Bombay Gazette* Office, and from Messrs. Thacker, Vining & Co.

ADVERTISING AT RAILWAY STATIONS.

THE Proprietor of the "Bombay Gazette" Press having leased (among other privileges) from the Great Indian Peninsula Railway Company, and the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway Company, the exclusive right of advertising at all the Railway Stations belonging to these two Companies, is prepared to contract with parties desirous of posting Notices or Advertisements on the lines.

The announcements may be in English or in any of the Native languages.

The advantages which Railway Stations present as a means of bringing intimations of all kinds before the Public have been demonstrated in England by the extensive use which is made by Advertisers, of every station, great and small, along every line in the United Kingdom.

Insurance Companies, Shipping Companies, Hotel-keepers, Merchants, Traders, and others who wish to force their business on the notice of the Public, all alike value the privilege of Railway Station Advertising.

There is no reason why the privilege should not be also specially valuable to Advertisers in India. Looking to the great and increasing number of Native Railway Passengers on the two trunk lines of Western India, native merchants, traders, &c., seeing that they have the privilege of advertising in their own language, would find the publication of their announcement at Railway Stations a decided means of extending their business

And as nearly All Travellers arriving in India now Land at Bombay, and proceed by the G. I. P. or B. B. and C. I. Railways to their destination, Placards exhibited at the different Stations on those lines are every day becoming more and more valuable as means of bringing the Advertisers' business to the notice of the Public.

Advertisers can select the Stations, on either line, at which they wish their Placards posted, and may advertise for any period that may be agreed on. The charges have been fixed on an extremely moderate scale to encourage Advertisers to make a liberal use of the new means now offered of making announcements known to the Public.

Placards, according to the taste of Advertisers, may be printed at the "Bombay Gazette" Press.

ENGLISH GOODS (VIA SUEZ CANAL) AT CHEAPEST RATES.

D. NICHOLSON & COMPANY,

SILK, WOOLLEN AND MANCHESTER WAREHOUSEMEN India, Colonial and Foreign Outfitters,

50 to 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, corner of Cheapside), London.

ESTABLISHED 1843.

Invite attention to their Illustrated 120 page Catalogue, sent post free, containing full particulars as to WOOLLEN, SILK and COTTON GOODS of every description.

LADIES' CLOTHING, LINENS, HOSIERY, GLOVES, RIBBONS, HABERDASHERY, JEWELLERY, &c.

Contractors for Military and Police Clothing and Accoutrements.

Household Furniture, Musical Instruments, Ironmongery, Fire-arms, Agricultural Implements, Cutlery, Carriages, Saddlery and Harness, Boots and Shoes, Wines, Ales, Beers, Preserved Provisions, Stationery, Books, Toys, &c., &c.

Shipped at Lowest Export Prices.

Sole Agents for the "Wanzer" and the "Gresham" Sewing Machines for the City of London.

Foreign Produce disposed of for a Commission of 2½ per cent.

Price Lists can be had of Messrs. Wheatley & Co., Bombay, and at the office of the *Englishman* Newspaper, Calcutta.

D. NICHOLSON & CO.,

50, 51 & 52, ST. PAUL'S CHURCHYARD, LONDON.

Terms.—Not less than 50 per cent. to accompany Indents, and balance against Bills of Lading.

Special advantages to Hotel Keepers and Regimental Messes.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

THE WRECK of the SHIP ENGLAND TO BE SOLD by PUBLIC AUCTION.

The wreck of the ship England, 1,812 tons register, yellow metal sheathed, wrecked near Alibaugh, will be sold by Public Auction by Messrs. MENESSE & Co. THIS DAY, THURSDAY, the 18th instant, at 3 P.M., at Alibaugh, as it now lies, with the cargo of coals and whatever stores or equipments that may then be on board; after which will be sold a quantity of stores, boats, spars, sails, ropes, provisions, &c., saved from the above wreck.

A deposit of 25 per cent. of the purchase money must be paid on the conclusion of the sale, and the remainder to be paid the following day. The Custom's Duty and all other expenses (if any) to be paid by the purchasers, and the wreck to be at his or their risk after the sale.

For further particulars apply to the Undersigned.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 18th July 1872.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

PASSENGERS by Rail or Boat arriving in Bombay will find full and accurate information regarding the Route of TRAVEL from this City to other parts of India and abroad, in the "INDIAN TRAVELLERS' GUIDE," published at the *Bombay Gazette* Press on the 1st of each month. This "Guide" is the only one published in Bombay, and containing alterations in the service of Trains and Steamers on this side of India corrected up to date. The "Guide" has an excellent Railway Map of India, and an Introduction giving much useful information to Strangers staying a week or two in Bombay.

Price—EIGHT ANNAS.

ANNUAL SUBSCRIPTION ..... Rs. 5.

The GUIDE may be obtained at

The "BOMBAY GAZETTE" OFFICE,

The BOOKSELLERS,

The BOMBAY HOTELS, and

The PRINCIPAL RAILWAY STATIONS.

TO THE DIRECTORS OF THE MAZAGON LAND COMPANY (Limited).

Gentlemen,—I beg to give you NOTICE, that at the EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the SHAREHOLDERS of the COMPANY, which is advertised to take place on THURSDAY, the 25th instant, I shall propose the following Resolutions :—

That the Directors of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited, be empowered by the Memorandum of Association of the Company to invest the funds of the Company in the Shares of the Company, and for such purpose to purchase, or take, or pledge, or mortgage and accept transfers of such shares, and from time to time to sell the same as may be thought desirable.

That the Directors of the New Mazagon Land Company, Limited be authorized by the Articles of Association of the Company to, pay such Commission or Remuneration as they may think proper to any pers on or persons as may influence business to the Company.

I remain, &c.,

(Signed). S. BURJORJEE.

Bombay, 16th July 1872.

(True Copy.)

RAMCHANDRA HEMRAJ, Secretary.

ARTISTS' MATERIALS

Manufactured by

WINSOR AND NEWTON.

Detailed Catalogues on application to the Agents,

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

SUPERIOR PALE BRANDIES.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, Treacher's celebrated Heart Labelled, pure, soft and delicate, per doz..	27 0	30 0
Do. do. Past Travelling Flasks ..... do.	16 0	18 0
OLD PALE BRANDY, a spirit very superior to the lower brands of Hennessey, Martell, and others, commonly sold at same rate ..... do.	24 0	27 0
OLD BRANDY ; a sound wholesome spirit.....	18 0	21 0

Ezshaw's, Hennessey's, Martell's & Mounier's brands.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

TOBACCOS.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
WILLS' CELEBRATED BRISTOL ; Bird's Eye Cut Cavendish, Latakia, and Smoking Mixture, per tin	1 0	1 2
REAL TURKEY, for Cigarettes, per tin	1 8	1 12
TREACHER's "Passing Clouds" Cigarettes, box of 100	2 8	2 12
VIRGINIAN TOBACCOS, of "El Dorado" and "Milo Rio" brands, per lb.....	3 0	3 8
Do. do. SUN CURED "Fruits and Flowers" in foiled round sticks, 16 to the lb. box.....	2 8	3 0
VIRGINIAN GOLDEN LEAF HONEY DEW of the celebrated "Histori" brand, per lb....	3 0	3 8

Liberal reductions to purchasers of large quantities.

TREACHER & Co. (Limited).

MESSRS. HEPTOOLA ALLEBHOY AND COMPANY,

22, Apollo Street, opposite the Secretariate,

Beg respectfully to invite the attention of Merchants, Captains of Vessels, Contractors, and the Public in general, to their large Stock, consisting of SHIP CHANDLERY of all sorts, including Anti-fouling Composition for the bottoms of Steam-vessels, and every description of Engineering Plant for the repairs of Steamers, &c., &c. All articles supplied will be of the best quality and at moderate rates, and orders will meet with prompt execution, and be carried out in a manner which, they trust, will meet with approbation and a continuance of favours. A few articles on hand enumerated below, which may meet with attention :—

Superfine wheat flour } Fresh.
Best sizing do }
Sizing do }
Kerosine Oil, best quality.
Best Europe Canvas.
Peacock's and McInnes's Anti-fouling Composition.
McDougall's Disinfecting Powder.
Taps and Dies (Whitworth's), complete in cases.
Low Moor Iron Bars, Plates and Rivets.
Iron, English, Swedish, and Yorkshire, of every description.
Copper and Brass Pipes of sizes.
Roman and Portland Cement in Casks.
Corrugated Iron.
Jim Crows.
Smiths' English Bellows.
Floor Cloth.
Rollers, Skins.
Sandpaper Tube.
Paint Oil, of various sorts.
Wire Netting.
Fire Engines complete.
Patent Water Closets.
Traversing Screw Jack.
Belting of sizes.
Clear Cloth.
Paper for Mill use.
Iron Tanks of sizes.
Fire Bricks.
Perforated Zinc Sheets.

N.B.—The Trade supplied at moderate rates.

GEO. W. WHEATLEY & CO.,

19, 20, & 23, SASSOON'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY,

RESPECTFULLY request special attention to the following Branches of their Business :—

TRANSIT AND GENERAL SHIPPING.

Parcels, Packages, and Merchandise despatched by quickest Mail Steam Routes, Railways, and Clipper Ships to all parts of the World. Every description of Custom House Business, Shipping, Bonding, and Clearing, outward and inward. Contracts for General Annual Carting and Shipping. Estimates for through conveyance to all Railway Stations in Europe, America, and Australia.

PASSENGER.

Passages engaged, Cabins selected, Berths fitted, Outfits obtained. Baggage collected, packed, addressed, and shipped. European Servants and Ayahs procured. Letters received to await arrival of Addressees. Passengers met. Luggage landed, cleared, carefully delivered, or safely warehoused. Passports and Visas obtained. Telegraphic Messages undertaken.

INSURANCE.

Postal, Railway, Marine Life and Fire, through the first Underwriters at Lloyd's, and old established Companies.

BANKING AND MONETARY.

Invoices collected against Delivery of Goods. Pay, Pensions, Fund, Furlough, and Retired Allowances, Annuities, Dividends, Coupons received and remitted under Power of Attorney. Cheque Books supplied to Constituents in England and India. Investments and sales effected in Stocks and other Securities. Letters of Credit and Circular Notes obtained. Family Periodical Remittances arranged.

INDENT, SUPPLY, AND COMMISSION.

Orders received from the Military, Naval, Clerical, and Medical Services, Mess and Band Committees, Clubs, Co-operative Societies, Public Institutions, Private Families, &c., and Purchases made under careful supervision and selection. Newspapers and Periodicals regularly despatched. Remittances or References for payment must accompany Order. If Bank Credits or Deposit Accounts are in force, Balances due must be paid on presentation of Invoice and Bills of Lading.

CONSIGNMENTS

Undertaken of every description of European or Foreign Goods.

J. L. MADDEN,

Manager.

156, Leadenhall Street, 23, Regent Street, 10, North John Street, } LONDON. LIVERPOOL.

DINNEFORD'S FLUID MAGNESIA.

The best remedy for

ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEARTBURN, HEADACHE, GOUT, AND INDIGESTION,

And the best mild aperient for delicate constitutions, especially adapted for Ladies, Children, and Infants, and for *regular* use in Warm Climates.

DINNEFORD & CO., CHEMISTS, LONDON,

And of Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the world.

N.B.—Ask for Dinneford's Magnesia, and use Dinneford's Friction Gloves and Belts.

Agents—TREACHER & Co., Bombay, Poona, and Byculla.

THOMAS D. MARSHALLS' GENTLEMEN'S FIRST-CLASS BOOTS.

at Moderate Prices for Cash.

THE NEW ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE

with Particulars of Special and Convenient Arrangements for Indian Residents, Post free to India.

GENTLEMEN'S ELASTIC BOOTS,

Calf for walking, or Patent Leather for Dress 21s., Hide Hunting Boots 45s., Morocco Slippers 7s. 6d. Orders should be accompanied by pattern boot or paper pattern of sole the size required, and Remittance crossed "Bank of England."

Prepaid Orders, if over £5, sent Carriage free to Bombay, Calcutta or Madras.

THOMAS D. MARSHALL,

192, OXFORD STREET, LONDON, W.

WANTED.

A MAN of MIDDLE AGE, most anxious to get EMPLOYMENT and willing to do any work, having followed different occupations since in India, offers his services to any Gentleman or Firm who may require them. He understands French, German, Latin, Drawing, is a good Arithmetician, and possesses good Certificates. Address "X.Y.," Manager *Bombay Gazette*.

NOTICES.

SIR COWASJEE JEHANGHIER STATUE FUND.—SUBSCRIPTIONS to the above FUND will be received at the New Bank of Bombay, Limited.

DOSABHOY FRAMJEE,

Honorary Secretary.

WE have THIS DAY established ourselves here as GENERAL MERCHANTS and COMMISSION AGENTS.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite to the Custom House,

Bombay, 1st July 1872.

NOTICE.—All PERSONS indebted to, or having CLAIMS against, the Estate of the late JOHN F. CLEARY, Esq., Solicitor, High Court, are requested to communicate with the Undersigned.

HENRY. W. G. LAWSON,

Executors to the Last Will and Testament of

JOHN F. CLEARY, deceased.

Bruce Lane, 10th July 1872.

BOMBAY FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY (Limited).—The above Company is prepared to EFFECT INSURANCES on the most favourable terms current in Bombay, and in addition return insurers 5 per cent. of the Premiums on Yearly Policies, and 2½ per cent. of the Premiums on Policies for Shorter Periods.

FORBES & Co.,

Secretaries and Managers.

FITZGERALD REFRESHMENT ROOMS, No. 26, PARELL ROAD, BYCULLA.

Mrs. COOPER begs to inform her Friends and Customers that she has REMOVED to the EPPER STOREY HOUSE on the left hand side near the gate of the old Premises, and solicits a continuance of their Patronage, thanking them at the same time for their past favours.

HUGH D. FISHER AND CO.

Indents received for Metals of all kinds.

DRYSALTERY, CHEMICALS, DYES, WINDOW GLASS, KEROSENE LAMPS, &c.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

HUGH D. FISHER & Co. have on SALE, now landing, BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.'s celebrated RAW and DOUBLE BOILED LINSEED OIL, DOUBLE REFINED COLZA OIL for Lighthouses, Railways, &c., PURE SPERM OIL for Spindles, RED LEAD, warranted pure, WHITE LEAD and COLOURED PAINTS, DRY COLOURS, assorted, COACH BUILDERS', PAINTERS', and RAILWAY VARNISHES, specially prepared for India and guaranteed to stand the Climate.

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

OILS, PAINTS, COLOURS, & VARNISHES of the celebrated Brand of BLUNDELL, SPENCE & CO., London,—England.

Spurious goods being constantly offered in the Bazaars purporting to be ours and bearing fraudulent imitations of our Trade Marks and Labels, Dealers and others are hereby cautioned against trading in same, and Consumers are requested to communicate any complaints to the Undersigned, our Sole Agents in the East.

BLUNDELL, SPENCE & Co.,

Agents HUGH D. FISHER & Co.,

Elphinstone Circle, opposite Custom House.

All goods bear our name with Trade Mark, a Cross in a Garter enclosing 3 Crowns and a Dagger, and can be obtained of all respectable dealers.

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR AND DIRECTORY FOR 1872.

Price Rs. 8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 8-11.

Credit Price Rs. 9.

Also,

THE "TIMES OF INDIA" BOMBAY CALENDAR, &c., &c. SMALL EDITION.

Price Rs. 1-8 (Cash) ; by Post Rs. 1-12.

DR. A. FITZPATRICK, SURGEON DENTIST, (LATE OF CALCUTTA,)

BEGS to inform the Nobility and Gentry of Bombay that he has been induced to begin Practice in this City, and can be consulted daily from 10 A.M. to 5 P.M. at his Office, No. 12, Rampart Row, opposite the Esplanade Hotel.

NOTICE.

MR. A. GABRIEL, compelled by ill-health to leave Bombay, has much pleasure in informing his Friends and Patients that, available himself of Dr. Fitzpatrick's arrival in Bombay, he has made arrangements with that well-known Gentleman to take over his Practice.

BULL'S PATENT HAND DREDGER, for SINKING WELLS through Sand in any position and to any depth.

This Sinking Irrigation Wells and for periodically cleaning out old Wells which have become foul or silted up, it is particularly adapted.

This Machine is very largely used on the Oudh and Rohilkhund, Punjab Northern State, and other Railways, in many cases in perference to any other machine.

One of numerous testimonials of its great utility is here given.

Extract of letter, dated Lahore, 3rd April 1872, from the Executive Engineer Punjab Northern (State) Railway, Ravee Bridge Division—

"I have the pleasure to add that we have obtained the most satisfactory results this season with your Dredgers. The rate of sinking a 12' 6" cylinder at over thirty feet depth has been frequently between six and seven feet a day of twenty-four hours when in clean sand."

"R. J. MALLET, Executive Engineer."

Price of each Machine despatched to any Railway Station in India in direct communication with Lucknow is as follows :—

Of 2 Cubic feet capacity	..Rs.	100 0 0
4 ,, ,, ,,	,,	125 0 0
6 ,, ,, ,,	,,	150 0 0
8 ,, ,, ,,	,,	175 0 0
10 ,, ,, ,,	,,	200 0 0

Orders to be addressed to

BABOO SHAMA CHURN MOOKERJEE,

Principal Agent for Bull's Patent Hand Dredger, Lucknow.

Agents in other Stations required on a commission of 10 per cent. on all sales effected.

CAUTION.

BETTS'S PATENT CAPSULES.

The Public are respectfully cautioned that BETTS'S Patent Capsules are being infringed.

BETTS'S name is upon every Capsule he makes for the leading Merchants at Home and Abroad,

and he is the ONLY INVENTOR and SOLE MAKER in the United Kingdom.

Manufactories :—1, Wharf-road, City-road, London, and Bordeaux, France.

THE INDIAN TRAVELLER'S GUIDE FOR JULY.

PRICE—EIGHT ANNAS.

CONTAINING, besides the other usual information, the latest alterations on the several lines of Railway, and in the running of the Local Trains between Bombay and Bandora.

The Guide, having a large circulation amongst Travellers, by rail and otherwise, is a most effective medium for advertisements.

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Rubattino Steam Navigation Company.
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North-Western Dak Company.
Agra to Jeypore.
Rawul Pindee and Murree.
Scale of Fares for Shigrams, Buggies, &c., in Bombay.
Scale of Fares for Palanquins.
Scale of Fares for Boats for Bombay Harbour.

May be had at the Bombay Railway Termini, and of the following

Agents :—

Bombay	Thacker, Vining & Co. ; Chesson and Woodhall ; and J. & W. Watson & Co.
Poona	Treacher & Co. ; D. S. Kemp & Co. and Chesson and Woodhall.
Calcutta	Wyman & Co.
Madras	Higginbotham & Co.
Allahabad	Kellner & Co.
Kurrachee	"Sindian" Press.
Gotacamund	"Observer" Office.
Umballa	Railway Refreshment Rooms.
Alexandria	D. Robertson & Co.
London	G. Street, 30, Cornhill.

NOTICES.

MONSOON SEASON.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, SHIRT-MAKERS, HOSIERS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,

CALL special attention to their new and well-selected STOCK for the PRESENT SEASON.

LIBERAL REDUCTIONS FOR CASH.

SHIRTS.

NEW AND CHOICE MATERIALS SPECIALLY MANUFACTURED FOR ASQUITH & CO.

	Half Doz. Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Oxford Cloth, shrinkless, cool, and absorbing	36 0	39 0
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk	33 0	36 0
Wove Flannel do. do.	49 0	56 0
Spun Silk, neat striped patterns	67 0	75 0
French Printed with Collars attached	28 0	31
Printed Cambric, a strong Shirt for Mofussil Wear	22 8	25
Longcloth do. do.	22 8	25 8
Best White Shirts, Linen Fronts, &c.....	28 0	31 0
Dress Shirts ..... from each	7 8	8 0

A large supply of the above always in Stock. Patterns and Instructions for Self-measurement sent on application.

SLEEPING SUITS FOR THE RAINS

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
The Celebrated Oxford Cloth.....	17 8	19 8
Silk and Wool, thoroughly shrunk.....	17 8	19 8
Wove Flannel do. do.	17 0	19 0
Spun Silk	23 0	26 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

SUPERIOR ENGLISH HOSIERY.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Gent's Fine Cotton Socks .....per doz.	10	12 8
,, Fancy Colours ,, ...	12 8	14 0
,, Neat Stripes ,, ...	12 8	14 0
,, Super Fancy Stripes	16 8	18 8
,, Balbriggan	13 0	20 0
,, Lisle Thread.....	21 0	24 0
Gent's Pure Merino Socks	16 0	18 0
,, Fine Ribbed, plain Colours	16 8	18 8
,, Super Fancy Colours	18 0	20 0
Knickerbockers } Fine Ribbed ..... per pair for Sportsmen } Stout ,, ... } ,, Best quality	4 12	5 8
Bathing Drawers ..... per pair	5 12	6 8
BANIANS { Pure Merino ..... half doz.	2 0	2 4
Super ,, ... ,,	19 0	21 0
Silk and Merino ..... ,,	24 0	27 0
	30 0	35 0

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

FELT HATS.

A FRESH SUPPLY OF THE NEWEST SHAPES JUST RECEIVED.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
Isis, Blenheim, Napier, Cambridge, Soft Crowns, each.....	6 8	7 8
Worthing, Egerton, Isis, Cork and Merino, Hard Crowns, each.....	6 8	7 8

ASQUITH AND COMPANY.

TAILORING AND OUTFITTING DEPARTMENT,

UNDER THE CAREFUL SUPERINTENDENCE OF AN EXPERIENCED CUTTER.

India Tweed Suits. The material manufactured expressly for A. & Co., and now universally worn in India.

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit. Rs. a.
D. B. Coat and Trousers.....	27 0	31 0
Angola Trousers..... from per pair	11 0	12 8
Bedford Cord Riding Trousers.....	23 0	26 0
Do. Breeches	23 0	26 0
Linen Drills, in great variety.....from per pair	9 0	10 0
American Drill ..... 6 pairs for	37 0	38 0
Blue Serge Suits	27 0	31 0
Morning Coats..... from	29 0	32 0
Best Dress Suits.....	85 0	95 0

ASQUITH & CO.'S CELEBRATED READY-MADE KIT.

Suitable for Overland Passengers and Travellers passing through Bombay. A great assortment can always be seen at the above Establishment.

MOFUSSIL ORDERS

RECEIVE IMMEDIATE ATTENTION AND DESPATCH

CATALOGUES AND INSTRUCTIONS FOR SELF-MEASUREMENT SENT ON APPLICATION.

ASQUITH AND COMPANY, INDIAN HOSIERS AND OUTFITTERS,

22, Apollo Street, Bombay.

P. GRANT AND SON, ARMY, SIDE, AND HUNTING SADDLERS, HARNESS MAKERS, &c.

2, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

G. NICOLL & CO., SADDLERS AND HARNESS MAKERS, 30, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY, AND EAST STREET, POONA.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION ALWAYS ON HAND.

Orders immediately attended to.

N.B.—HARNESS AND SADDLERY REPAIRS CAREFULLY AND PROMPTLY EXECUTED.

ROWLAND AND CO., SADDLERY AND HARNESS ESTABLISHMENT, 19, MEADOW STREET AND RAMPART ROW,

(Next Door to Jaffer Sulliman's Bazaar,)

BOMBAY.

Every description of SADDLES, BRIDLES, HARNESS, HORSE CLOTHING, SADDLE CLOTHS, HUNTING, RIDING and DRIVING WHIPS, always on hand.

ORDERS promptly attended to, and the repairs of Saddlery, Harness &c., carefully executed.

OUTSTATION ORDERS should be accompanied by a REMITTANCE or Reference for Payment in Bombay.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON, WATCHMAKER, JEWELLER, AND OPTICIAN.

BY APPOINTMENT

To their Excellencies the VICEROY of India, LORD and LADY NAPIER of MAGDALA, and the LT. GOVERNOR of the PUNJAB, the MAHARAJAHS of JEYPORE CASHMERE, and GWALIOR.

Hummum Street ..... Bombay.
Argyll House ..... Simla.
East Street ..... Poona.

Orders for Up-country not accompanied with Remittance will not be attended to.

T. CHATELAIN-MONTANDON.

TIME-PIECES.

"OEIL-DE-BŒUF."

HANGING EXCELLENT TIME-KEEPERS.

PATENT LEVER.

EIGHT DAY.

"SKELETON,"

WITH GLASS DOME AND STAND.

EIGHT DAY.

"MARINE,"

VERY SERVICEABLE

CLOCKS AND TIME-PIECES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION TO BE HAD AT FAVRE, LEUBA, & Co.'s, Elphinstone Circle.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, WATCHMAKER to the G. I. P. RAILWAY, No. 11, Meadow Street, has lately RECEIVED from last MAIL—

Silver English Watches by Charles J. Hill, Silver Swiss Watches by John Barrell, Silver Swiss Repeaters by John Barrell, Gold Swiss Watches by John Barrell, inside Moon Days and Dates, second independent.

Silver and Gold Keyless Watches, by different Makers, both for Ladies and Gentlemen.

Soldiers' Watches, Musical Boxes, Snuff-Box with Singing Bird, Gold Ear-rings, Lockets, and Chain, warranted 9 carats to 18 carats. Warranted fine Silver Chains. Repairs of all kinds, undertaken and completed at the shortest notice possible.

American Oregon Clocks and Watches, Time-piece, warranted for one year.

A set of exquisitely-worked Coral Jewellery for Bridesses, consisting of Bracelet, Brooch, Necklace, and Coronet, &c., now on view at the shop of the Undersigned, to be sold very cheap.

Orders from Up-country Stations punctually attended to, if accompanied with remittance.

CURSETJEE COWASJEE, Watchmaker to the G. I. P. Railway Company.

CAUTION.

STEEDMAN'S SOOTHING POWDERS, for Children cutting their Teeth. Purchasers are requested to BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

of this Medicine, and to observe, in every case, that the words "JOHN STEEDMAN, CHEMIST, WALWORTH, SURREY," are engraved on the Government Stamp affixed to each packet, without which none are genuine. Sold by all Chemists and Druggists in Bombay, in Packets.

NOTICES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1820.

C. LAZARUS & CO., INCORPORATED WITH SHEARWOOD & CO., CABINETMAKERS, UPHOLSTERERS, BILLIARD AND BAGATELLE TABLE MANUFACTURERS, CARVERS, GILDERS, AND DECORATORS,

By Appointment to the Right Hon'ble Thomas Baring, Baron Northbrook, Viceroy and Governor General of India, and to His Royal Highness the Duke of Edinburgh, K.G., K.T., G.C.B.I.,

Contractors to Her Majesty's Indian Government ; the East India and E. B. Railways ; H. M.'s Indian Ordnance, Public Works, Commissariat, and Marine Departments ; the Peninsular and Oriental, and other Public Companies ;

IMPORTERS, APPRAISERS, HOUSE AND LAND AGENTS, GENERAL FURNISHING CONTRACTORS,

Ecclesiastical Furniture Suppliers.

SOLE AGENTS IN INDIA FOR SEDLEY'S PATENT BRIDGES.

47, 56, 60, 61, & 62, Bentinck Street, Calcutta.

52, Old Broad Street, London.

97, Rue de Richelieu, Passage Princes (Ancien Passage Mires

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHARE MARKET.

WEDNESDAY AFTERNOON.

MARKET steady for Bank and Spinning shares; some inquiry for Mazagon Land and Port Canning shares at quoted rates.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LIST.

BANKS.

Nr. of Shares	Nomi. value per sh.	Paid up.	Last divi-dend.	Names.	Cash Rates per Share.
	Rs.	Rs.	p. a.		
100,000	100	all	5 p.ct.	Agra Bank	90
21,000	1,000	all	6 p.ct.	Bank of Bengal	1,475 nl
20,000	500	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Bombay New	742½
20,000	500	100	5 p.ct.	Do 2nd Res. Issue	523½
15,250	1,000	all	5 p.ct.	Do of Madras	1,200 nl.
10,000	250	all	8 p.ct.	Chartered Mercantile Bk. of I. L. & China	5 5 r l
40,000	281¼	all	12 pct.	Hong. & Shanghai Bank	410 nl
40,000	200	all	Nil.	Chartered Bk. of I. & C.	175 nl
37,000	250	125	Nil.	National Bank of India	116
10,000	250	all	12 do	Oriental Bank	490

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

.....	£20	21 8·3	p.c.	G. I. P. Railway Consoli. dated Stock	238
.....	£20	10 9·1	do.	Do. New £20 Shares	124
.....	£20	43 10·2	do.	Ditto	.....
.....	£100	1,000	do.	B. B. & C. I. Railway Co.	1,125
.....	£15	19 6·1	do.	Do. New Shares	225

LAND COMPANIES.

4,000	3,000	all	Rs. 75	Colaba Land Co.	1,575
8,000	150	all		Frere Land & Pier Co. Ld.	120
750	2,000	2,000	Rp. s.	Mazagon Land	845
6,000	1,000	all	Nil.	Port-Canning Land Company, Limited	420

EXCHANGE.

On	Terms.	Rate.
London	At sight	Is. 10 13/16d.
London Banks	6 months' sight	Is. 11 3/16d.
Do. Credits	6 Do. do.	Is. 11 5/16d. to ⅜
Do. Documents	6 Do. do.	Is. 11⅛ to 7/16d.
Calcutta	At sight	100¼
Do.	30 days' sight	100
Do.	60 Do. do.	99½
Madras	At sight	100
Do.	30 days' sight	99½
China	60 Do. do.	226

PRICES OF BULLION, &c.

Sovereigns, each	Rs. 10-8 to 10-9
Bank of England Notes	10-12
Carolus	290
Mexican Dollars	222
Five-Franc Pieces	221½
Bar Silver	107
Gold Leaf	16-12
Bar Gold 10 oz. English 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-14
Australian Gold 100 touch	16-13-6 to 16-4
Government Securities	5 per cent.
Mercantile Bills	6 "

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

Five-and-a-half per cent	112 to 113
New Transfer Loan of Four & half per cent. of 1872	104¼ to 104½
Four per cent	101½ to 101¾
Four & half per cent. (Public Works Loan)	105½
Five per cent Debenture Loan, 1896-97	103½
15 years' Debenture Loans	102½
10 years' do. do.	105
8 years' do. do.	103
Six per cent Municipal Loan House Rate	112
Do. Do. Market Rate	112
New French Loan 5 per cent (2 f. 50 c.) of 1871	90½ to 91
New French Loan (fully paid-up)	90½ to 61
Paris Municipal Loans (Debenture Rs. 117) per Bond.	92

BOMBAY, BARODA, AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

Approximate Return of Traffic for the Week ending 13th JULY 1872.

Open 389½ Miles.

	Rs.	a.	p.
Coaching	33,392	0	0
Merchandize	23,451	0	0
Earth Trains	.....	0	0
Electric Telegraph	539	0	0
Total Rs.	57,382	0	0

Corresponding week in July 1871.

Open 325½ Miles.

Coaching	29,189	0	0
Merchandize	21,291	0	0
Earth Trains	.....	0	0
Electric Telegraph	395	0	0
Total Rs.	50,855	0	0
Increase	6,527	0	0

CALCUTTA.—13TH JULY.

The following transactions were reported:—

In Government Securities—

4 per cents. at Rs. 101-6, and small sums at ⅜ to 4 annas higher.

4½ per cents. of 1872, only small sums at Rs. 104-4.

In shares—

National Bank shares, at Rs. 115.

SHIPPING.

DAILY FREIGHT REPORT—17TH JULY.

London	Cotton, Cases, Seeds	No ship.
Liverpool	Iron Ships Cotton £2 2s. 6d.; Wooden Ships £2 0s. 0d.; Myrabolns & Coir bdls £1 17s. 6d.; Seeds £1 0s. 0d.	
Havre	Cotton, Coffee	No ship.
Overland...Steamers		£2 10s. 0d. to £2 13s. 6d.
Liverpool via Suez Canal		£2 7s. 6d. to £2 10s. 0d.
Colns	Steamer Cotton Rs. 7 to 8 per bale. Opium Rs. 25 to 30 per chest. Sailing Ships Rs. 4½ per bale nominal	
Calcutta ...Salt		Rs. 4 0 0 per ton
Calcutta to Bombay		Rs. 17 and Calcutta Port charges.
Mauritius		Nothing doing.

ARRIVALS.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	From
16	Esperance	Burgalat	Bordeaux, April 29.
17	Persia (s)	Merello	Genoa, June 24.
	Orissa (s)	Tomlin	Suez, July 5.

DEPARTURES.

July	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
17	Cospatrick	Elmslie	London via Tuticorin.
	Nonantum	Pratt	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—

Steamer Zadco, Oliver, to London.

Barque Charlie Hickman, Fingley, to Narrakal.

Steamer Livorno, Martino, to Liverpool.

Steamer Cashmere, Gavin, to Persian Gulf via Kurrachee.

The steamer Persia, to Genoa, &c., was entered out for loading yesterday.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, 17th July, 12-38 P.M.—French mail steamer from China signalled.

DAILY IMPORTS.—17TH JULY.

FROM LONDON.

Ægean (s), 25 bottles quicksilver, Richard Martin & Co.

Dunphaile Castle, 73 casks pale ale, Payne & Co.

Orlando (s), 1 case gum, Momedally Lookmanjee.

Urbino (s), 2 cases gums, Momedally Lookmanjee.

DAILY EXPORTS.—17TH JULY.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Flying Venus, 250 bales jute, Goculdass Canjee.

Atalanta (s), 200 bales hemp, Lalljee Narronjee; 105 bales cotton, R. Bonanjee Touche & Co.; 35 bales wool, Rahmoobhoy Habibhoy.

Persia (s), 300 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers.

Derby (s), 50 bales goat hair, 155 bales cotton, and 115 bales hemp rope-Mooljee Keerjee; 2 bales cotton, 13 bales coir yarn, and 43 pales hemp, C. Madavdass.

FOR LONDON.

Simla (s), 64 pieces and 3 bundles R. teeth, Remtoola Goolam Mahomed; 1 bale woolen rugs, Forbes & Co.

Ellora (s), 1,008 bags coffee, Volkart Brothers.

FOR HAVRE.

Simla (s), 157 bags coffee, and 200 bales cotton, S. Tyebjee & Co.; 3 cases mother pearl shells, and 2 cases peacock feathers, Dawoodbhoy Husson.

Ellora (s), 25 bales cotton, Heerachund Capoorchand.

FOR SUEZ.

Simla (s), 10 boxes tin plates, C. Tyebally; 1 package jumalgotas, Moomerbhoy Chandabhoy.

SALES AND PURCHASES.

The following sales are reported to have been made by European firms yesterday:—

PIECE GOODS.

				Rs. a. p.
500	pieces Grey Shirtings	40 inch 39 yds. 6 lbs.		4 7 0
500	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.		5 0 0
1,000	" " "	40 " 39 " 7 lbs.		5 0 0
800	" " "	40 " 39 " 8½ lbs.		5 11 0
450	prints Dhotics	45 " 9 "		1 11 0
300	" " "	45 " 10 "		1 14 0

COTTON.

200	Candies New Oomrawuttee, ready		Rs. 245
100	" " "	"	245
50	" " "	"	247
25	" " Dholleyah,	"	233½
50	" " "	"	233
200	" " Karanjo	"	245

YARNS.

6,000 lbs. Coloured No. 30-60	As. 14¾
6,000 " "	" 14¾ to 14¾

WEATHER REPORTS.

CARWAR, 17th July, 10 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 79, barometer 29·93, rainfall 1 inch 9 cents.

VINGORLA, 17th July, 11-5 A.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west moderate, thermometer 86, rainfall 5 cents.

MANGALORE, 17th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind south-west, thermometer 77, rainfall 3·51 cents.

CANNANORE, 17th July, 5 P.M.—Weather rainy, wind west, thermometer 77, barometer 29·960, rainfall 10 cents.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT TELEGRAPH OFFICE—17TH JULY, 8 P.M.

Latest dates from United Kingdom.

Via Russia, 16th July, 7-30 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 1 hour 45 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th July, 1-40 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 16 hours 7 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 17th July, 12-15 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 20 minutes.

Latest dates from Continent of Europe.

Via Russia, 16th July, 4-42 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 3 hours 8 minutes.

Via Turkey, 16th July, 4-20 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 21 hours 51 minutes.

Via Red Sea, 16th July, 11 P.M., Greenwich time. Time in transit, 2 hours 39 minutes.

Latest dates from China.

Via Singapore, 17th July, 3-15 P.M. Time in transit, 6 hours 57 minutes.

The time occupied in the transmission of messages to Bombay from 8 P.M. of the 16th to 8 P.M. of the 17th July is as follows:—

To Bombay.	Max.	Min.
From Calcutta	9 41	0 15
" Galle	One in	11 21
" Kurrachee	3 16	0 8
" Madras	1 9	0 8

TELEGRAPH LINE REPORTS.

KURRACHEE, 17th July, 10 P.M.—Latest dates from United Kingdom via Russia, 17th July, 2 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th July, 1-40 P.M. Latest dates from Continent of Europe, via Russia, 16th July, 3-30 P.M.; via Turkey, 16th July, 4-20 P.M. Latest dates from America, via Russia, 16th July, 10-5 P.M. Cable right to Fao; Turkish line right to Persia; Persian line right to London.

MILITARY.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 17.

Walker, Lieutenant Colonel, 1st Grenadier Regiment, on leave, from Poona.

Whitwell, Lieutenant, Royal Engineers, to appear before a medical board, from Roorkee.

DEPARTURE.—JULY 17.

Nolan, Assistant Surgeon, Medical Establishment, to join, to Kurrachee.

POONA DIVISION ORDERS.

By MAJOR-GENERAL J. T. GRANT, C.B., Commanding Poona Division of the Army.

Poona, 16th July, 1872.

The undermentioned officers have obtained leave:—

Maj. A. M. Shewell, S. C., for 30 days, from the 11th inst., to proceed to Neilgherie Hills, on medical certificate.

Lt. Col. C. O. Maule, S. C., Dpy. Judge Advocate P. D. A., for 10 days, from the 14th inst., on divisional leave.

Capt. Boyd, 2nd Gren. Regt. N. I., performed Col. Maude's duties during his absence.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, July 13.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Capt. J. Low, Asst. Commr., 2nd Grade, in the Oudh Commission, to officiate as Dpy. Commr., 3rd Grade, during the absence on furlough of Lt. Col. J. Steel, or until further orders.

The services of Assist. Surg. B. Frank in are placed permanently at the disposal of the Chief Commr. of Oudh with effect from the 17th Feby 1871.

The under-mentioned Covenanted Civil Servants, having produced the necessary medical certificates, have been granted by H. M.'s Secy of State for India extensions of leave for the periods specified against their names:

Mr. T. F. Harkness, 3 months.

Mr. P. Hurley, 6 months.

Capt. R. J. Wimberly, Offg. 1st Assist Supdt., Port Blair and the Nicobars, is invested with the full powers of Magt. to be exercised with the limits of that Settlement.

The Hon. Louis Jackson, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for three months with effect from the 15th inst., or from any subsequent date on which he may be entitled to, and may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Home Department Notifications Nos. 167 and 2344, dated the 4th March and 12th May 1870, H. E. the Viceroy and Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to direct that the Sanitary Commr. and Supdt. of Jails and Dispensaries, and Supdt. of Vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned Districts, shall, infuture, be designated Sanitary Commr. and Inspr Genl. of Jails and Dispensaries, and Supdt. of Vaccination, Hyderabad Assigned Districts.

The Hon. Dwarka Nath Mitter, a Judge of the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, has obtained privilege leave of absence for one month, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of the same.

With reference to Notification No. 342, dated the 12th ultimo, the following additional temporary promotion has been made by the Chief Commr. of Oudh in the Police Dept. of that Province:

Mr. J. Prince, Offg. District Supdt., 4th Grade, to be Offg. District Supdt., 3rd Grade, during the absence of Major Sharpe, or until further orders.

DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, REVENUE, AND COMMERCE.

Capt. Samuel Hunter Cowan, Ben. S. C. Offi. Assist. Supdt., 1st Grade, is appointed to the temporary charge of the 1st Division, Lower Provinces, Rev. Survey, with effect from the 13th inst.

Capt. Edward Walker Samuell, Ben. S. C., Assist. Supdt. of Rev. Survey, 1st Grade, is allowed subsidiary leave from the 16th Feb. to the 3rd March inst. inclusive, being the interval which elapsed between his return from furlough and his rejoining his appointment.

The services of Capt. W. G. Murray, Assist. Surveyor Genl, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Home Department with effect from the 7th April 1872.

Surg. J. Brake, Insp. Gen. of Prisons and Dispensaries in the Central Provinces, is appointed to officiate as Sanitary Commr. and Supt. of Vaccination in those provinces during the absence on furlough of Surg. S. C. Townsend, or until further orders.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

The services of Lt-Col. T. E. Gordon, of the Ben. S. C., Offg. 2nd in Comd, Malwa Bheel Corps, and Offg. Depy. Bheel Agent and Political Assist, Maunpoor, are placed at the disposal of the Mily. Dep.

Surg. H. M. Greenhow is appointed to the medical charge of the Bhopawur Political Agency and Malwa Bheel Corps, of which offices he received charge on the forenoon of 2nd Feb. 1872.

With reference to the Notification from this Dept, No. 1246 G. of the 25th ult, the services of Col. G. Verner, of the Ben. S. C, are replaced at the disposal of the Mily. Dept. from 13th June.

Lt. and Adjutt. J. N. S. Kirkwood, Deolee Irregular Force, is appointed Station Staff Officer at Deolee with effect from the 22nd of Feb. 1872, vice Capt. J. H. L. Greenfield, Offg. 2nd in Comd. and Squadron Officer.

FINANCIAL DEPARTMENT.

The Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to declare that the notification of this Dept, No. 3507, dated the 17th May 1872, specifying the classes of accommodation to be provided for Government servants travelling under a free pass by railway on duty, does not apply to officers of the army, or to establishments subordinate to H. E. the C-in-C.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

H. E. the Govr. Genl. in Council is pleased to make the following appointments in the Dept. of the Adjut. Genl:

Col. G. E. Holmes, 1st Assist. Adjut Genl, to officiate as Deputy. Adjut. Genl, vice Col. T. Wright, C. B., appointed to officiate as Qr. Mr. General.

Lt-Col. T. E. Gordon, of the Ben. S. C., offg. 2nd in Comd, Malwa Bheel Corps, to officiate as 1st Assist. Adjut. Genl, vice Colonel Holmes.

The undermentioned officer is permitted to proceed to Europe on furlough on private affairs:

Deputy Inspr. Genl. of Hospitals, Charles Lindsay Cox, of the Medl. Dept, for two years, under the Regulations of 1868, embarking at Bombay.

With reference to the Notification issued by the Dept. of Agriculture, Rev, and Commerce, No. 581, dated the 5th July 1872, the services of Capt. F. Fitzroy, of the R. Engrs, late Rev. Settlement Officer, British Burmah, are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C.

With reference to the Notification issued by the P. W. D. No. 360, dated the 1st July 1872, the services of Lt. M. S. Bell of the R. Engrs., Ex. Engr., 4th Grade, Punjab Irrigation Branch, are placed at the disposal of H. E. the C-in-C.

The following Military letter from the Rt. Hon. the Secy of State for India is published for general information:—

MILITARY. INDIA OFFICE;

No. 117, London, the 13th June 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hone the Governor General of India in Council.

MY LORD,—The undermentioned officers have been permitted to return to their duty, viz.,—

Lit.-Col. E. D. R. Ross.

Capt. F. W. Simpson, per Bertha.

2. The undermentioned officers have been granted extensions of leave for the periods specified, viz.:—

Col. A. B. Beatson, 3 months.

Capt. C. Garsia, 6 months.

Capt. B. H. Russell, 6 months.

Capt. J. E. Waller, 6 months.

Capt. J. G. Barlow, 4 months.

Capt. H. C. Dawbus, 6 months.

Capt. G. Atkins, 6 months.

Lt. S. A. Swinley, 3 months.

Surg. B. W. Switzer, 6 months.

Asst. Surg. W. Harvey, 4 months.

3. The undermentioned officers have been permitted to retire from the service from the dates specified, viz.:

Capt. R. H. Dyas, 3rd May 1872.

&c., &c., &c.

(Signed.) ARGYLL.

The services of Asst. Surg. K. M. Downie, M.B., of the Medical Dept, in medical charge 36th (The Jaeriah) Regt. of N. I, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Foreign Dept.

The services of Assistant Surgeon J. G. Pitchers, of the Medical Department, in medical charge, 40th (The Shahjehanpore) Regiment of Native Infantry, are placed at the disposal of the Government of the North-Western Provinces.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

The Governor General in Council is pleased to make the following promotions with effect from the 1st March last:

To Superintending Engineer, 1st Grade.

Mr. A. Grant, Supt'dg. Engr, 3rd grade, and officiating Chief Engr. Punjab Northern (State) Railway.

To Superintending Engineer, 2nd Grade.

Mr. J. L. Parker, Supt'dg. Engr, 3rd grade.

To Superintending Engineer, 3rd Grade.

Lt-Col. J. J. Hume, S. C., Ex. Engr, 1st grade, and offg Supt'dg. Engr, Military Works.

Mr. J. W. Wright, Ex. Engr., 3rd grade, assumed charge of the Jullunder Div., 4th Circle Military Works, on the afternoon of the 7th ultimo.

Capt. G. E. L. R. Sanford, R. E., Ex. Engr. joined the Barrackpoor Div., 1st Circle Military Works, on the forenoon of the 24th April last.

Mr. C. Balston is appointed to the P. W. Dept. as an Acct. 3rd grade, on probation, and posted to Oudh.

The appointment to the P. W. Dept. of Capt. Clive, R. E., in Public Works Notification No. 363, dated 4th ultimo, is with effect from the 2nd March last.

Mr. C. J. Lockwood, Asst. Engr, 1st grade, Indus Valley Railway, is granted subsidiary leave for 30 days under chapter 5, section 15 (a) of the Civil Leave Code, with effect from the date on which he may avail himself of it.

That portion of Public Works Department Notification No. 350 of the 25th June 1872, appointing Major A. R. Bayly, s. c., offg. Supt'dg. Engr, Mooltan District, to the charge of the Office of the Engineer-in-Chief, Indus Valley Railway, during Mr. Campbell's absence on leave, is cancelled.

Maj. J. Boaus, R.E., offg. Supt'dg. Engr, Lower Scinde District, will officiate as Engr-in-Chief of the Indus Valley Railway during the absence of Mr. Campbell.

The following officers joined the Rawl Pindee Division, 8th Circle Military Works, on the dates specified:

Mr. T. Lobb, Asst. Engr, 1st grade, on the 25th May last.

Lt. J. W. Thurburn, R.E., Asst. Engr, 2nd grade, on the 2nd ultimo.

Mr. R. Elliott, Asst Engr., 1st grade, Delhi District, Rajpootana State Railway, is transferred to Bengal Provincial Establishment.

THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

THE following are now the uniform rates of subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* both for town and up-country subscribers:—

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PUBLIC TESTIMONIAL

IN HONOUR OF

MR. J. M. MACLEAN,

PROPRIETOR AND EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

IT is thought by many Friends and Admirers of MR. J. M. MACLEAN that an opportunity should be given to the Public, on the occasion of his DEPARTURE to EUROPE, to testify in a substantial form its appreciation of the independent and devoted spirit with which Mr. Maclean has discharged his duty as a Public Journalist.

Gentlemen willing to SUBSCRIBE a PURSE for MR. MACLEAN are invited to SEND the amount of their SUBSCRIPTIONS to the ORIENTAL BANK to the credit of a joint account of Messrs. JOHN CONNON and HENRY MORLAND, or to either of them.

Bombay, 14th July 1872.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS ONE RUPEE, AND THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BIRTHS.

MOCATTA—July 6th, at Sheikh Boodun, the wife of Lieutenant-Colonel D. Mocatta, Commandant, 3rd Sikh Infantry, of a son.

ROSS—July 8th, at Sheikh Boodun, Mrs. A. G. Ross, of a son.

MARRIAGE.

WRIGHT—ROSE—July 9th, at St. Paul's Cathedral, Calcutta, Gilbert Nathaniel Goddard Wright, to Adelaide Matilda Culcden Rose.

DEATHS.

GREAVES—July 16th, at Lahore, Catherine, the beloved wife of John Henry Greaves, aged 37 years.

GRAHAM—July 12th, at Secunderabad, Emily Katherine, youngest daughter of Captain A. W. Graham, 38th Bengal Infantry, aged ten months.

HILLS—July 11th, at Secunderabad, Joseph Harry, aged 7 months and 3 days, the beloved son of J. R. Hills, Staff Sergeant Commissariat Department.

LORD—July 3 d, at Jubbulpore, Edith Sophia, the youngest and beloved daughter of Mr. and Mrs. George Lord, aged 2 years 7 months and 23 days.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, JULY 18, 1872.

THERE was a slight inaccuracy in the statement made by the Chairman of the Chamber of Commerce on Monday, that the further inquiry asked for by the Chamber has been already instituted by Government, because Mr. Bythell spoke, we believe, of the action of the Government of India, and the memorial of the Chamber is to be addressed to the Secretary of State. For our own part, we know nothing of what Government may intend to do, but it has for some time past been rumoured on the other side of India that Lord Northbrook had taken the unusual course of requiring fresh evidence to be placed before him regarding the merits of that Carwar Railway scheme which the Government of the interregnum had confidently recommended for the sanction of the Secretary of State. The *Times of India* must be in error in supposing that the new inquiry can have any reference to the engineering estimates. Those estimates are, certainly, suspiciously low, even for a light railway. The 86 miles of the Khundwa-Indore Railway, which is on the metre gauge, are estimated to cost Rs. 73,71,959, and this sum does not include "preliminary expenses; engineering; rolling-"stock; or workshops. But Mr. Guildford Molesworth has revised Mr. Shaw's estimates, and it is not therefore at all likely that any outside criticism has induced, or will induce, the Government of India to doubt their accuracy. But we shall not be surprised to learn that Lord Northbrook took alarm at discovering that the Government of India had approved of a line for which no trustworthy estimate of traffic had been made, and which Colonel Trevor himself declared would be less advantageous to the country generally than a branch of the G. I. P. from Sholapore, though it might be more useful to the cotton trade. The present Viceroy is said by the Bengal newspapers to be far from anxious to promote the schemes of speculators who use the names of cotton and Manchester and the poor dear ryot to cover the advancement of their own interests. Is it improbable that, when his Lordship found a million of money was about to be spent on a cotton railway at the instance of men owning property which would become very valuable if the line were constructed, and that the earnings of this railway would not pay interest on capital while another line might be constructed at the same cost to yield a fair revenue, to the State, he determined that the Government ought to retrace its steps? We know in what distrust the estimates of Colonel Kennedy have been held at Simla since the purchase of the Elphinstone property; and here, it turned out, was another job of a similar character, done for the benefit of the very same firm which had sold the Elphinstone Company's land to the State! We can readily believe, therefore, that, even if the meeting of our Chamber of Commerce had not been held, the question of the expediency of carrying out the Carwar scheme would have been re-opened by the Government of India. But the result of the meeting of the Chamber is of the greatest importance, because it shows that even the plea of the great value of Carwar to the cotton trade cannot be justified. With the exception of two firms, every shipper of cotton in Bombay is of opinion that it would be a mistake to construct the proposed railway, and that the new port would be a failure. Mr. Macalister summed up the case against Carwar succinctly in the following sentence of his able speech:—"And seeing that Compta is only about double "the distance by road from the largest cotton "growing districts that these districts would be "from the nearest point of the railway, which "again would be about 90 miles from Carwar; "that it is occupied by a number of wealthy "sowkars, who by the system of advances to "ryots so thoroughly established in India prac-"tically entirely control a large quantity of the "cotton crop; who have houses, godowns, and "other property there, and who own a fleet "of boats plying on the Coast; I think it will "require more attractions than a railway to "Carwar to draw from Compta any ap "preciable quantity of the trade which has for "so many years been steadily flowing to "it." And this sound mercantile opinion falls in, we imagine, with the views, if not of the Government of India, at all events of the Home Government, for General Strachey, in his evidence before the Finance Committee last month, gave the following remarkably *apropos* answers to questions put to him as to the possibility of diverting traffic from its natural channels:—

"Turning to the Godavery navigation works, you are aware that coal has been discovered at Chanda; now would it not be possible by means of those works, to establish a traffic between the Central Provinces and Coconada, to direct some of the Bombay traffic in that direction, and thus make the navigation works a success?—I do not believe in opening up new artificial lines of traffic. I think experience goes pretty much to show that traffic in a country like India, where it has got into a channel, is not easily got out of it. There is a large harbour at Bombay, and the trade of the west of India has been concentrated there. I do not think you can remove any appreciable portion of it to Coconada. Ships will continue to go to Bombay. And the reasons are very obvious.

Have you advocated the claims of Coconada?—Yes, as a subsidiary port, not as a rival to Bombay.

You do not think the Coconada outlet would drain off the traffic of the Central Provinces. Do you state that opinion, keeping in view the enormous difference there would be between the water carriage by the navigable canal and the railway?—I do.

Return to the Kurrachee harbour, how do the freight to Kurrachee compare with those to Bombay and Calcutta?—They are higher. In sending out rails to Bombay, for instance, we pay less than we do to Kurrachee.

Is not the distance to Kurrachee shorter?—The reason is a very obvious one. A ship looks to getting a return freight which it has not much chance of getting at Kurrachee. When it discharges its freight at Kurrachee it has thereafter to go away in search of a return freight to Bombay and Calcutta. It stands to reason, therefore, that the freight to Kurrachee should be higher than Bombay.

Can any one who knows General Strachey's position at the India Office read this evidence, and still persuade himself that the Secretary of State will be advised to commit the grave mistake of trying to create a new and inferior Kurrachee at Carwar? No; the Carwar Railway is doomed, and, the sooner the gentlemen who have taken so deep an interest in it turn their attention to other matters, the better will it be for their prospects.

WHEN General Strachey was re-examined the other day before the Parliamentary Committee on East India Finance, Mr. Fawcett complained that he was speaking from notes and that the questions put to him by Mr. Grant Duff and the answers to these questions had been pre-arranged. So far from being denied this imputation was admitted, but when two such acute individuals as General Strachey and Mr. Grant Duff were at it, when they laid their heads together for the purpose of framing questions and answers for the purpose of enlightening the world as to the true state of the finances of India, it is a wonder that they did not guard themselves against putting forward statements the futility of which must be obvious to men of even the smallest financial capacity. There is an old proverb to the effect that two heads are better than one though they be sheep-heads, but here we had two very able heads put together for the purpose of deluding, or at least of convincing, the public, and if they fail to do so the simple reason must surely be that truth is great and has a tendency to prevail.

Thus, for instance, what are we to make of General Strachey's method of proving that there is no pressure of taxation upon the people of India? If this method was "pre-arranged" with Mr. Grant Duff, it affords either a remarkable instance of the manner in which two heads may fail to do the work of one or of the extraordinary extent to which clever officials may underrate the acuteness of the public. In the course of his re-examination General Strachey proceeded, to use his own words, to make "a reply to any one who says that by "this great expenditure on public works a "pressure has been put upon this country." This was in answer to Mr. Grant Duff calling the General's attention to the fact that an opinion had been expressed to the effect that India on the whole is overtaxed, and it is necessary to note the statistics which General Strachey put forward in proof of his denial of there being any pressure of taxation on the people of India. By deducting the net charge for the public debt in India in 1861-62 from the net charge in 1872-73 he showed there was a net increase of the charge of £248,000, which, capitalised at 4½ per cent., is equal to 5½ millions; but in 1861-62 the cash balance was only 15 millions, whereas in 1872-73 it will be 19½ millions; and consequently, he argued, the increase of debt during the last eleven years really amounted to only one million. Now this is all very well and may prove many things, but what virtue can it have in disproving the assertion that the people of India are over-burdened with taxation? The mere refusal of a Government to incur debt does not prevent it from levying taxes to any amount upon its subjects, and it is quite obvious that if a large portion of its expenditure goes to the creation of great public works, which are intended to be remunerative some day or other, the fact that it does not incur a debt on account of these works, but defrays their creation out of current revenue, is rather a presumption in favour of the supposition that its people are overtaxed.

General Strachey next goes on to state, in a jubilant manner, that the Government of India has spent, since 1861-62, the sum of 10 millions on irrigation works and railways and 9 millions on barracks, in all 19 millions on what may be called great public works. Of course the railways referred to must be small insignificant pieces of rail, for the great railways of India have been made by capital furnished by private enterprise, almost exclusively the capital of England—a fact which is not sufficiently taken into account by the people of India in judging of the benefits conferred upon them by their connection with England; and in the years referred to by General Strachey, namely from 1861-62 up to 1872-73, the aggregate expenditure on railways in India has been nearer 90 millions than 10 millions. But the clever General next proceeds to make out that 18 out of these 19 millions have been actually saved to the State, and he does so by the following process:—"The "effective additional charge in the shape of "additional interest at the end of 1872-73 is "equivalent to one million, and the consequence "is we have virtually saved the difference be-"tween 19 millions and one million out of the "revenue—in other words we have virtually saved "18 millions." Now, is this an effective "reply "to any one who says that by this great ex-"penditure on public works a pressure has been "put upon the country?" These great public works have been paid, to the tune of 19 acknowledged millions, out of the current revenue of India; this is the fact on which General Strachey congratulates himself and the Government of India; but it is obvious that if the expenses of the usual administration are about as much as the country can bear without feeling a pressure of taxation the paying of 19 millions out of the revenue will create a financial pressure just because it is paid out of the revenue, that is to say by the very process which General Strachey assigns as conclusive proof that there can be no pressure of taxation?

NOTES OF THE DAY.

SINCE Spain got rid of the last of the Royal Bourbons it has made considerable advances in many ways, and there is no reason to doubt that ere long the people of the Iberian peninsula will again take that place in the world to which their many admirable qualities ought to procure for them. The letters of an Englishman from Spain, which appear occasionally in the *Pall Mall Gazette*, and which are from the pen of Mr. James Hannay, the author of several noval novels, do not give a very favourable idea of the present state of the Spaniards of the south, but we cannot expect that they are going to spring all at once into renewed manhood and activity. Among other signs of change among these interesting people are the remarkable number of Protestant churches which have sprung into existence since the pious Queen and the Chancellor of her household had to take to flight. In Madrid there are now open at least six places of Protestant worship, and in Seville there are even more. We have now before us a Confession of Faith of the Iglesia Espanola Reformada, which has been approved of by a General Assemby held at Seville, and if, in some respects, it has a rather painful resemblance to that laborious and painful document, the Westminster Confession, which it seems to have taken as its philosopher and guide, yet it is surely an improvement on what went before it in Spain. When so many clergymen of the Church of England, in their great anxiety to magnify their office and create a new priesthood, are prepared to reproduce, in some form or other, a doctrine, regarding the elements of the Lord's Supper so coarse and barbarous that even a Hindu would shrink from admitting or employing it, it is interesting to notice that the Iglesia Espagnola speaks of the doctrine of Transubstantiation as "no solo repugnante à la "Escritura; sino que tambien à la razon y al "sentido commun; destinye la naturalezza del "Sacramento; y ha sido y es causa de nemhas "superticiones y de groseras idolatrios." If the Latin race is not all that which it might be yet, it at least shows signs of rising up to the intellectual level of northern Europe at the reformation period, while it would almost seem that a section of the Anglo-Saxon race is willing to look for at the hands of the present Governor-General.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE BALLOT BILL.

LONDON, 16TH JULY.

Mr. Gladstone announced in the House of Commons last night that Government would abandon the Minor Bills.

The Commons have accepted the Ballot Bill till 1870 (? 1880).

LONDON, 17TH JULY.

Lord Napier of Madras has been gazetted Baron Ettrick, and Lord Lyveden Knight of the Grand Cross of the Order of the Bath.

The "Gazette" contains a long list of promotions to the rank of Major.

LONDON, 16TH JULY, AFT.

The Liverpool Cotton Market to-day closed dull and heavy.

Fair Dhollera, 7¾d.

The Manchester Market has been dull, and prices are unchanged.

7 lbs. Sh

between themselves and the ignorant women whom they may meet in society. However desirable it may be that the two branches of the Aryan race should amalgamate, the time has not yet come for intermarriage, and whatever your correspondent and others similarly minded may say in favour of it, I trust no confiding English woman will be induced to lay up for herself the lasting misery which would inevitably result from her marriage, either as first or second wife, with a native of India.

AN ENGLISHWOMAN.

Bombay, 15th July.

THE MOMBADEVEE TANK.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I wish your leader of to-day contained an analysis of the water in the Mombadevee Tank. The Cowasjee Patell Tank water, which you describe as "concentrated sewage," deserves to be called pure when compared to the water in this tank, which is so filthy that it actually stinks. And yet Hindoos may be seen occasionally to drink this water when they come to bathe in it!

Can not the Health Officer look to this tank?

X. Y. Z.

Mambadevee Tank Road, 17th July.

MR. M'ILWRAITH'S DEVOTION.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—*Apropos* of Mr. M'Ilwraith's statement that he believes in the value of the proposed Carwar Railway, *as he believes in his God*, I must tell you the story of the old Quaker who used to sell his hats at 10 shillings each. On being, one day, remonstrated with as to the dearness of his price, he exclaimed, "As I live I cannot afford to sell it cheaper." Said the customer, "Then you should change your mode of living, and reduce your expenses." "Friend," said the Quaker, "thou may'st have the hat for nothing for thy wit, I have used that excuse for 20 years, and none detected its meaning until now."

The moral of this is, what is the extent of Mr. M'Ilwraith's belief "in his God," and what is "his God?" The introduction of such solemn adjurations in business matters arouse the suspicion of others.

TONY WELLER.

17th July, 1872.

"A SAD ROMANCE IN REAL LIFE."

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—A para. in your local of 11th instant, headed "A sad romance in real life," seems to have got in your columns without foundation, the real facts being these. I had some altercation with my family about some money matters. This took place on the morning of Thursday, at 3 o'clock, when we were returning from the Hormusjee Wadia's Fire Temple, where my marriage ceremony had just taken place. After returning home some quarrel took place between me and the members of my own family, by which I was much excited, and it turned my mind in such a way that I tried to thrust a knife into my own throat, and [illegible] into my wife. After all this happened I became insensible.

B. M.

INDIAN RAILWAYS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—The discussion regarding the Carwar railway, has, I presume, ended; but the subject of railways generally in India will always be of great importance; for without communication by rail with all parts of British India where crops can be produced, the country cannot be properly opened up, and Bombay can never take the commercial position its favourable situation would appear to warrant.

Now as regards Indian railway lines already built under Government guarantee, it appears to me that although they are a great help to the country, they are owing to their great cost a drawback to commerce, and that what we want now is lines built by private enterprise which will be able to carry produce at much cheaper rates than the lines guaranteed by Government.

There is a great deal of dormant capital in India, particularly in Western India; for we have not sufficient trade to absorb even our idle capital, and what more advantageous use can be made of it than in building independent lines of railway, without Government guarantee or expensive supervision. It may be a bold idea; but I believe Bombay with an independent line of railway piercing the districts where produce is obtainable that is now conveyed by rail to Calcutta, can take away the trade of Calcutta almost entirely, and in time cause it to be almost a closed port commercially, as from its position up a river of the most difficult, dangerous, and costly navigation it deserves to be.

It seems to me that with cheap railway communication between Bombay and all the producing districts where produce is obtainable that is now sent to Calcutta, that produce would come by rail to Bombay; and I am not sure that an independent line of railway from Bombay right into Calcutta city would not draw all produce usually shipped from Calcutta to Bombay to be shipped to England, France, Russia, America, or other countries, mostly by steam.

It seems to me there would be no exception. Saltpetre, seeds, jute, hemp, hides, skins, drugs, dyes, indigo, everything, would come here by rail to be shipped; but of course we should have docks, so that cargoes could be landed and shipped cheaply and expeditiously.

It is generally figured that a ship going to Calcutta to load must earn a pound sterling per ton, more loading there than here to nett the same amount of freight money.

Here then is the first basis for a calculation—every pound of produce now shipped from Calcutta can be shipped from Bombay at a pound sterling per ton less. This pound sterling per ton can be most advantageously expended in railway carriage from Calcutta to this port, and with the great competition that would arise here (mostly in steam) there would be other advantages to the shipper, and it appears to me that in time Bombay would become the shipping port for all India, as from its position and advantages it deserves to be.

There was some discussion the other day at the Chamber Commerce meeting about feeders for the G. I. P. line.

By all means, so long as the G. I. P. Railway is the only line between Bombay and Calcutta, give it feeders; but the G. I. P. or any other old-fashioned line of railway guaranteed by Government is too expensive for all practicable purposes. And in any event there is room for an independent line from here to Calcutta.

Bombay can, I verily believe, be made the shipping port for all India. The gate of India. To make it so only requires private capital and private enterprise, not hampered by Government. It appears to me that the people of India are too fond of asking Government to assist them. Too afraid of going alone. I do not mean that private enterprise should ignore Government assistance; but failing it, it should go alone.

If some years ago Government built a railway from Bombay to Calcutta at a great expense owing to lack of experience, engineering science not being so far advanced as at present, we can now, taking advantage of our increased knowledge, build an independent line to Calcutta, for a very great deal less money, and can run the line more economically.

It may be said that Government would not allow an independent line to Calcutta or elsewhere in India where Government lines are established.

If that is the case, or in other words, if Government mean to hold monopoly of the railway interests in British India, we shall never have cheap railway communication. For in no country in the world can Government compete with private enterprise.

But I do not think Government would retard the progress of British India commercially by any such short-sighted policy.

What are the "great houses" in Bombay doing that they are asleep over the lack of trade in this port?

Let them get Government to allow private enterprise to build an independent line of railway from here to Calcutta, and I have no doubt scrip would be taken in England as well as in India.

Bombay it seems to me may remain as it is now, hanging on to its miserable cotton trade, or it may be one of the most powerful commercial cities in the world. It all depends upon the turn affairs take within the next few years.

For my part I would jump for joy to find in the morning's paper a prospectus of an independent line of railway from Bombay to Calcutta signed by the European agency houses and other influential names.

PROGRESS.

An American paper estimates that there are 21 millions of dogs in the United States, and that each costs on an average 8 dollars per annum. This makes a total expenditure, on account of the canine species, amounting to 168 millions of dollars, or about £35,000,000. Moreover, about 100,000 dogs go mad annually, and bite about 5,000 per-ons. Thirty-five millions sterling for the support of dogs! Why, this is more than half the total expenditure of the United States Government, for the Army, Navy, Civil List, Foreign Intercourse, Public Debt, and all else under the head "Miscellaneous."

THE SEWREE CEMETERY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—Of late there has been some correspondence on a very grave subject—the Sewree Cemetery. While the iron is hot, kindly oblige me with the following information:—

Is it reasonable or justifiable to tax the purse of persons wishing to erect tombs in the Sewree Cemetery, by levying a sum as deposit with Government, in excess of other regulated fees. Ground and monumental fees are allowable, and have been so from years immemorial, but to levy a sum as deposit with Government seems to me a thing unheard of? Is it a fee ordered by Government, if so then it must stand in black and white in G. G. O. To the best of my knowledge I am not aware of any such rule or regulation. I solicit this information, as it has been brought to my notice by an undertaker that such deposit fees are to be exacted. Should such be the case, I consider it as an imposition.

Referring to G. G. O. dated Simla, 29th September 1869, I find clause 7th of rules relating to Ecclesiastical fees reading thus:—"The fees levied on the construction of masonry graves and erection of monuments shall form a fund in keeping the burial ground and Church compound in order, except in *Calcutta* and *Bombay*, where they will be credited to Government." Moreover, the resolution of the Supreme Government in reply to certain questions submitted by the Ven. the Archdeacon of Calcutta, is conclusive on this point. The Ven. the Archdeacon of Calcutta inquires:—Question 2nd "To whom is the monumental fee in a cemetery to be given? Is it to be disposed of as a monumental fee in a Church?" Here follows the answer:—

"It is clear from the tenor of the rules that monumental fees in a cemetery should be paid to the Chaplain to be duly accounted for to Government and spent in the maintenance in proper order of the burial-ground and tombs."

Hence it is very clear that other fees except those embodied in the regulations are inadmissible.

PETER.

15th July 1872.

PIGEON-SHOOTING.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I have perused the letter in your yesterday's issue signed "Anti (clap) trap," which appears to me to require very little notice, as it seems to go over the same line of country, and brings forward the same opinions and arguments (if they can be called "arguments") as "Gaffer" did in his first letter—opinions and arguments which I submit have been met and upset by the able and fair letters of "Central Fire" and "Spherical."

But I should like to know why these gentlemen write to the "papers" on this subject. Gentlemen who know nothing about "pigeon shooting," and are candid enough to acknowledge themselves but "lookers-on"—and why should they back up their opinions by such statements as "I know hundreds of lookers-on who hold the same opinion?" This statement, to say the least of it, is an unfair one. I should like to have "Anti (clap) trap's" affidavit on oath as to whether he in his life ever knew 100, or even half that number of people, who had only been witnesses of a match at "pigeon shooting," and held the same view as he does as to it.

I happen to know who "Anti (clap) trap" is, or I would not have felt myself called upon to make the above remarks. All I can say is, that he is as little acquainted with pigeon shooting, as he is with what he writes about.

It is not the case, as stated by "Anti (clap) trap," that the Bombay Gun Club shoot "weakly and scared birds," for I happen, as one of the Committee, to have some little to do with the management of the Club; and it is a well known fact that now (I don't know how matters went on before the Club was started) the Secretaries of the Club refused to allow a single bird to come on the ground, unless it is a good, fresh, wild blue rock pigeon. It is also untrue that the "boys" employed by the Club to gather the birds are allowed to keep them alive, or kill them at their pleasure.

Let "Anti (clap) trap" come and judge for himself as to this at our next day's practice shooting.

J. A. W.—"Jaw" is a very good thing in law; but I would advise "Anti (clap) trap" to stick to his special pleading a little more—a matter in which I do not think he is at present quite up to the mark—and not argue on matters he is not in the least conversant with.

This requires a thorough sportsman like "Gaffer," who knows well the "process of arrest" of the wild bird on his flight, far better than "Anti (clap) trap" does, or half as well with all his "Jaw."

Although I do not agree with "Gaffer" in his opinion on pigeon shooting, still I respect him as a sportsman and a man (I am sorry he wrote his last letter though); but as for "Anti (clap) trap," the best thing he can do before writing on pigeon shooting again, is to try to know a little more of the subject that he tackles, or to abstain from appearing in print altogether.

The controversy which has hitherto taken place with reference to pigeon shooting has done little or no harm to the good cause; inasmuch as only two or three weak-minded members have withdrawn their names from the Club, evidently in consequence of the awfully-old-womanship-t-vaddle of "Gaffer" and other like correspondents; but in their place I am happy to say we have at least eight new members, good men and true, who have joined the Club; and the members are to be congratulated on the healthy state of its finances and everything connected with the management and welfare of the Club.

SMOOTH BORE.

16th July.

II.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—As the correspondence that has arisen in your paper upon the "Massacre of the Innocents" is creating a great amount of interest among many sporting men in Bombay, and as the question whether or not pigeon shooting is more cruel than other sports, is now, on its trial, I hope, Sir, you will allow me, as an old sportsman of many years' standing in India, Europe, and other parts of the world, to have a few words on the matter. Although I am not particularly attached to pigeon shooting myself, still I must say I consider it a legitimate sport, and also a harmless pastime (when compared with other sports) for those who have a penchant for it, especially at this dull season of the year. All I have to say is this—if pigeon shooting must be done away with, all other sports should likewise be stopped, for as cruelty is an ingredient of all sport if this is to be taken into consideration, all sport of every kind must necessarily cease. I should like the "philanthropic Gaffer," as "Spherical" designates him, to station himself some fine evening on the Esplanade and witness a bout of hockey on horseback. He will there see several gentlemen riding at least 12 stone weight on diminutive tats, bucketting the poor little creatures about at the utmost speed they can get out of them, and towards the end of the evening, when each tat is dead beat, observe their sides, which may be all seen gashed and bloody by the riders' spurs. Is pigeon shooting, I ask, more cruel than this?

Again, I beg to bring to "Gaffer's" notice (for he says he has been a sportsman in England) the sport that takes place at Hendon, which is there termed "hawking," and "right merrie pastime," where they are in the habit of flying hawks at "pigeons and at the lure." The pigeons that are brought upon the ground are kept in baskets, and have to undergo the same process of trapping and protracted confinement as they do at pigeon shooting. Sometimes two or three hundred ladies and gentlemen on horseback and foot congregate to witness the sport. A pigeon is let loose and then a hawk. The advantage is all on the side of hawk—who, aided by the rapid strokes of his long and powerful wings, is ultimately enabled to make that fatal and rapid descent upon the pigeon which is known to falconers as a "stoop"—the chase from its commencement to the time when the hawk pounces upon its quarry and divides with its powerful bill the cervical vertebræ at the base of the skull, thereby causing instant death to the pigeon, usually lasts from one quarter of an hour to twenty minutes, during which time the terror and protracted suspense and agony of the bird, who instinctively knows its life is at stake, cannot be over-estimated. Now in this kind of pastime, for I really cannot call it sport, there is not the least skill required unless it is in the training of the hawks. Still it is indulged in by hundreds of ladies and gentlemen who meet to witness the certain death of several prisoner pigeons. May I ask "Gaffer" if pigeon shooting it as cruel as this? Take again fox hunting, stag or hare hunting, coursing, fishing, pig sticking, or any other sport, and I do not think it requires a person to see through a deal board to detect cruelty in any one of them.

I have, Sir, as "Gaffer" has asked the members of the Bombay Gun Club, given this matter a great deal of thought, but must say I am not yet convinced that there is anything in pigeon shooting one bit more cruel than any other kind of sport. Till I am I shall continue to shoot pigeons, whenever I have not an opportunity of shooting other game, for it has many recommendations to my mind, as I think it keeps your hand in—engenders a certain amount of deliberation and coolness in firing, creates a kind of sympathetic action between the eyes and hand, and lastly, but not least, does away with that trepidation and indecision in young sportsmen when firing, which is the greatest drawback to attaining the art of shooting flying or becoming

A DEAD SHOT.

PARIAH DOGS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It would be a boon to the public who frequent the Esplanade leading to the Church Gate station, if the police were to devise some means of getting rid of the packs of pariah dogs which prowl about in that neighbourhood. They appear to be a daring lot of beasts, and are not backward to rush furiously on any one coming in their direction, and unless one is armed with a good stick, or show fight by means of stones, one stands a poor chance of escaping unhurt. Every evening when crossing on my way to the Band-stand, I am pursued by these animals sometimes as far as Rotten Row. Thanks to the Parsee gentlemen that sit on the benches opposite the new Post Office, who are better armed than I am, that I happen with their united assistance to get free.

BANDWALLA.

SNAKES vs. COIR.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—It being a fully established belief that coir matting is antipathic to snakes, and that, for some cause of other, they would never crawl on floor covered with such matting, and as this is boldly advertised by the Superintendent of the County Jail as an undisputed fact, I beg merely to state, without any commentary, that a cobra-de-capella, measuring above 4 feet, deliberately ascending 4 steps, entered my dining room yesterday morning, and was crawling along it, when it was killed; the said room being entirely and completely covered with coir matting.

BREACH CANDY.

Bombay, 16th July 1872.

COTTON SHIPMENTS.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—You publish in your this morning's issue the names of nineteen large cotton shipping houses.

In looking over the shipments of cotton during January, February, and March of this year I find Messrs. Forbes and Co. shipped 334 bales only; the London, Asiatic and American Company 95 bales, and Messrs. Sir Charles Forbes and Co. 140 bales only; and other firms have ignored cotton altogether.

Now as the abovementioned houses are first-class, it strikes me that the reason they decline to ship cotton to any extent or advance on it heavy enough to get native consignments, is because they think the cotton trade too risky a business to undertake.

When three of the most respectable houses in Bombay decline to have anything to do with cotton, to speak of, it strikes me that there must be something "rotten in Denmark."

The fact is, with the heavy advances that must be made to native shippers to get consignments of cotton, it is an exceedingly risky business, and when a house ships it on their own account it is more risky still.

My idea is that so long as Bombay depends in the main upon shipping Indian cotton to compete with American, Egyptian, or other cotton required by Lancashire, just so long will Bombay be going down hill commercially as at present.

I think Bombay is poorer to-day than it was this day twelve month, was poorer at the end of last year than the year previous, and so on, back, so far as the fall of Richmond.

I speak in general terms. I have no doubt some houses have made money on cotton now and then during the past few years; but strike the balance annually, my idea is that the loss to our mercantile community generally has been very heavy. And it appears to me that Bombay can never prosper so long as it strikes in the main to an article (cotton) that must compete with the Southern States of America, who with free labour have grown 4,500,000 bales in one year since the American war, and who I think can easily grow 5,000,000 bales or more annually any time they see fit.

What happened to New Orleans when the American war stopped its cotton trade? Why it was a deserted city of course. What happened to Bombay about that time? Why with impetus given to cotton it was the most flourishing city in the world. What happened to New Orleans when the war was over? Why with free labour in the South they took possession of the cotton trade again, for the reason that the South could give Lancashire the staple the spinners wanted. What has Bombay been doing since? Why "kicking against the pricks"—shipping cotton in competition with Southern and Egyptian and dropping large sums of money annually. What can become of any place that has no trade to speak of but a losing trade? Just exactly what is happening in Bombay—ruin to families and individuals, thousands of business men with nothing profitable to turn their attention to, and the place going to the bad generally, commercially.

It is a sad picture; but unfortunately too true. I ask any one in the cotton trade in Bombay if they can see any prospect ahead of Indian cotton competing with American or of the cotton trade here becoming profitable?

There appears to me to be a sort of fate about the whole thing, as far as the natives are concerned, and they appear to be determined to ship so long as they can command money or credit.

I think the very best thing that could happen to Bombay would be to have E. I. cotton go down *at once* to 4d. or 5d. per pound, where I believe it will go eventually. Sudden death for this city, commercially, would be a thousand times preferable to the prolonged agony it is going through.

It appears to me that Bombay, commercially speaking, may be likened to a sick man with a deadly disease fastened upon his vitals, yet occasionally there is a rally, which for a moment causes hope. Yet the fatal end is surely approaching. And certainly the spectacle of any city with a losing trade, year in and year out, gives the impression of one of the things in this world, that cannot go on.

F.

NEWS-LETTERS.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJCOTE, 10TH JULY.

It would be exceedingly gratifying to be in the position of that little girl who, when her father's table was honored with the presence of an esteemed friend, began talking very earnestly at the first pause in the conversation. Her father checked her rather sharply, saying, "why is it that you always talk so much?" "Cause I've dot somesin to say," was the innocent reply.

Now to have "somesin to say" is amongst the most desired wishes of nearly every scribbler of this scribbling 19th century, and in an up-country station in India the difficulty becomes more and more gigantic.

Even at dinner parties where wine and light gladden the heart, is it not difficult to find a topic of conversation? Have not all the party met not an hour before at the bandstand or at scandal point and thoroughly discussed every item in the papers of the day, and with what a gleam of pleasure is some familiar name, mentioned casually in the papers, welcomed as a certain help to conversation.

Ah! "somesin to say" is as difficult a matter to find as to win the thousand dollars offered by a Yankee journalist, who is *bald*, for a tale that will make his hair stand on end.

Up here in Rajkote it has rained daily since the 12th, and 12½ inches are said have fallen—quite half of the usual average—and there are no signs of any cessation; it generally manages to clear up about six o'clock in the evening, just in time to allow those who value health to get on their horses and take a fast canter before dinner. Driving on these damp evenings is a great mistake; what is wanted is a freshner, what used to be called when American drinks were all the go—an eye-opener, or a flip up.

Sitting cold and damp in a carriage won't give an appetite to the everlasting mutton. In Kattiawar beef is nearly unknown. Last year on Sundays the butcher distributed beef as a set-off, it is to be presumed, against the proverbial dulness of a lengthy service; but, alas! the butcher is either dead, or he has gone to more favorable quarters, and mutton is the only meat procurable: and as for bread, if it is not made by the cook, it resembles a pasty bun.

The Gymkhana has not commenced yet—not even has a day been fixed for the preliminary tiffin, without which, as Englishmen, the inhabitants of Rajkote could do nothing.

The native vakeels are celebrating the triumph of provincial talent over the Bombay Bar. Alas, for the vanity of human wishes. The great Serjeant has been defeated in his endeavour to prove Messrs. Purshotum and Co. guilty of conspiracy against the youthful Thakore of Gondul.

To the public this verdict was not a surprise, the endeavour made by the prosecution to link this attempt to destroy the identity of the young Thakore with a similar attempt which was made in 1866 rendered the task nearly insurmountable, and it is generally believed that had the prosecution restricted themselves to the present case, the papers found in Parshotum's house would made things look very ugly for this gentleman; however, our Lord Chief Justice has acquitted him, and the Baee must be groaning over the rupees spent in vain. The learned Serjeant, it is said, had a warm time of it before he left, but what must have been far worse than the reproaches heaped upon him for his failure was their refusal to dak him back to Wudwan. Talking of daks, Captain Nutt has advertised a notice to persons wishing to start a bullock dak between Wudwan and Rajkote.

Some months back a mail cart was talked about, and some advertising individuals went into the details of the subject, and ascertained that if the Government would subsidize the proprietors of the mail cart to the extent that their present arrangements cost, then the mail cart would be a paying affair.

No doubt a regular dak would entice passengers, and would induce custom, but at present passengers of the paying class are few and far between, and it would only be through the medium of goods for carriage that a dak, not subsidized by Government, could possibly pay.

The Khercolog would find such an institution a great relief, and if some such arrangement as this could be made they of all others should rejoice.

However, the individual who goes in for the dak should carefully arrange with the authorities that no carts are allowed to be taken from Khercolog, unless the persons wanting carts have a letter with them informing the authorities that he cannot supply the carts required.

Friends in Bombay and elsewhere will be sorry to hear that the Political Agent, Col. Anderson, is suffering from pains in the calf of one of his leg; it entirely lays him up; and he cannot move off a sofa without causing himself great pain. His absence at the various reunions of the station is greatly regretted—his cheerful manner and ready wit render him a favourite everywhere.

Mr. Blaikie, the Engineer in the service of H. H. the Nawab, has laid before the Durbar a scheme of road making and road rolling: it is understood that the Durbar has approved of the plan. This is a strike out in the right direction, and it is a great pity that instead of talking of railways and other large works, some really first-class roads are not made over the province. Why not bridge the rivers and those horrid nullahs which break the carriages and strain the horse? However, Mr. Blaikie has undertaken a herculean task, for the Joonaghur Durbar is a great talker, but that is all, as for doing what they approve of, that is quite different. How many more years are to pass over before that wonderful harbour at Verawul is to be commenced? And how many years before the railway scheme between Verawul and Joonaghur is carried out?

The Principal of the Raj-komar College returns to take up his duties, having spent his honeymoon in travelling from Sichoot in Bengal to Rajkote.

Talking of honeymoons, a lady and a gentleman, recently married, went for the usual travel to the lakes, the gentleman gave strict order to his Irish valet on no account to tell any one that they were a newly-married couple. When leaving the first hotel on the road, the happy couple were much astonished and annoyed to find the servants all assembled, and, pointing to the gentleman, mysteriously explaining, "That's him! that's the man!" On reaching the next stage, the indignant master told Murphy he must certainly discharge him, as he had divulged what he had impressed upon him as a secret. An' pray, yer honor," inquired Murphy, "what is it yer complains of?" "That you told the servants at the last hotel we were a newly-married couple." "By me soul, and it's not thrue, yer honor," replied Murphy, "I tould the whole kit that yer honor and yer honor's lady (God bless her) wouldn't be married for a fortnight."

UMMEDWAR.

Camp Rajkote, 10th July 1872.

MHOW, 14TH JULY.

I send you to-day one of the most extraordinary documents I have ever met with, disclosing as it does the existence of a very undesirable state of things among an important section of the civil population here. I do not think it right for the present to make any comments of my own, at least not until an opportunity is afforded to the gentlemen to whom the document is addressed, of saying publicly what they can in justification (if such be possible) of their conduct in the matter. I will merely add that, though over a year has elapsed, no answer, I understand, has been vouchsafed by them except one to the effect that the matter would receive their attention in due course.

MHOW, 1st June, 1871.

To the President and Members of Panchayet of Parsees in charge of the Agiary or Fire Temple at Mhow.

Gentlemen,—From what we hear to-day, it appears that a certain part of the compound of the Agiary, as well as a portion of the out-buildings, were sold last night to a gentleman of our community.

II. Our object now in addressing you is to protest against the said sale for the following reasons:—

1st. Because we do not believe that you have any right whatever to sell any of the compound, or any of the out buildings contained therein, and of the improper manner in which it has been put up for sale, the Agiary being built, not by the munificence of a single donor, but by the united contributions of all classes of Parsees, both rich and poor, (many of the latter of whom subscribed originally several months' of their hard earned wages,) and we are, besides, not cognizant from whence you derived the authority you have assumed to deal with the property in question.

2nd. Because the sale was not sanctioned by the unanimous voice of the Parsees of Mhow, every one of whom, from the highest to the lowest, was entitled to a voice in the matter.

3rd. Because due notice of such sale was not given, the meeting having been called only for the same day on which it was held, and without previous notification of its purpose; in consequence of which, some of the principal members of the community did not attend the meeting, which they undoubtedly would have done had the object of the meeting been duly notified according to the rules observed in such very important cases.

4th. Because, in spite of the request of some of the gentlemen present at the meeting, that a certain time should be allowed for the consideration of the important matter, it was seized by a certain gentleman that any time whatever should be allowed, but that the sale should be proceeded with and concluded then and there; thus, virtually and wilfully, depriving those who did not happen to be present of an opportunity of bidding.

5th. Because, not only should due notice have been given of the intended sale, but that such sale should have been held by public auction, and the property should not have been put up to sale at all without the previous sanction of the entire community.

III. There are several other objections which could be brought forward as being fatal to the validity and honesty of the sale; but, we trust, sufficient reasons have already been adduced to induce you, on more mature consideration, to cancel the sale which took place last night, and which can only be considered a hole-and-corner proceeding.

IV. We much regret that we should be under the necessity of making this protest, which, we sincerely assure you, has arizen from no private feeling whatever, (for we hold in great personal estimation the gentlemen who acted as principals at the meeting, especially our worthy friend Mr. Aderjee Dadabhoy, the purchaser,) but from a due regard for our own rights as members of the community. We can only believe that you have been carried away by the impulse of the moment, and that, on more mature consideration, not only yourselves, but the gentlemen himself in whose favour the sale was made, will acknowledge the justice of our protest, and the policy of your cancelling the sale, and his abandoning the purchase.

V. We believe the object of the sale was to raise funds for the Agiary. If so, we regret that a proposition, made by one of the gentlemen present at the meeting, to give in perpetuity a Government Loan Note for Rs. 1,000 for the benefit of the Agiary Fund, should, after being duly carried and recorded in the proceedings and read out to the meeting, have been immediately afterwards summarily rejected and erased from the proceedings of the meeting, without any cause having been shown for such a step, which was as novel as unjustifiable.

VI. If, again, the real object of selling the property were to raise funds, we respectfully submit that such could be obtained in no better way, or with greater advantage to the community, than by putting the property up to public auction. The present scarcity of building sites, added to the still greater prospective scarcity owing to the projected railway, together with the great eligibility of the site, all conduce to the sincere belief, in us, that the property, if sold under such advantages, would realize much more than what has now been offered for it.

VII. We wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not agree to the sale of the property even by public auction, unless a decision to sell it is arrived at by the unanimous voice of the community.

VIII. Trusting you will not find we have made an unreasonable protest, and that we shall receive at your hands that careful, just, and weighty consideration, which we submit its merits entitle it to, and hoping the matter may yet be settled in such a way as to afford complete satisfaction to the entire Parsee community of Mhow,—We remain, gentlemen, yours respectfully and obediently,

Merwanjee Cowerjee, Merwanjee Rustomjee, Cowasjee Nusserwanjee & Co., Pestonje Merwanjee & Co., Cursetjee Furdoonjee, Bazonjee Sorabjee, D. C. Pestonjee & Co., Jehangeerjee Cursetjee, Sorabjee Pallonjee, Dossabhoy Hormusjee, Sorabjee Cooverjee, D. Bomonjee, D. Nusserwanjee, Eduljee Cooverjee C., Bazonjee Sapoorjee Paruk, Bomoujee Limjeebhoy, Rustomjee Pestonjee Marker, Jamasjee Cursetjee, S. Dinshawjee, Eduljee Nanabhoy, Cowasjee Eduljee, F. Dadabhoy Bohorrakhan, Rattunjee Furdoonjee Golewalla, Merwanjee Limjeebhoy, Sapoorjee Sorabjee Daglee, Hormusjee Sorabjee Jal."

We have had no Bombay mails either yesterday or to-day. They are delayed, I hear, at a nullah on the Khundwa road. Great have been the doings this week at Indore,—cricket matches, concerts, &c., particulars of which hereafter.

Colonel Pirie gets the command of the 10th N. L. I., vice Field. The former is expected here soon. From Taragurh (a sanatarium between Neemuch and Nusseerabad) I hear that a serious dispute has arisen between the commanding and the medical officers there. It is hoped the matter may yet be amicably arranged.

MARAVILLA COCOA.—Opinions of the Press.—"Those who have not yet tried Maravilla will do well to do so."—*Morning Post.* "It may justly be called the perfection of prepared Cocoa."—*British Medical Journal.*

MARAVILLA COCOA.—The *Globe* says, "Taylor Brothers' Maravilla Cocoa has achieved a thorough success, and super cedes every other Cocoa in the market. Entire solubility, a delicate aroma, and a rare concentration of the purest elements of nutrition, distinguish the Maravilla Cocoa above all others. For Invalids and Dyspeptics, we could not recommend a more agreeable or valuable beverage."

HOMŒOPATHIC COCOA.—This original preparation, which has attained such a world-wide reputation, is manufactured by TAYLOR BROTHERS under the adopt homœopathic advice aided by the skill and experience of the inventors, and will be found to combine to a eminent degree the purity, fine aroma, and nutritious property of the fresh nut.

SOLUBLE CHOCOLATE, made in one minute without boiling. The above articles are prepared exclusively by Taylor Brothers, the largest manufacturers in Europe, and sold in tin-lined packets only, by Storekeepers and others all over the world. Essex Mills, Bow Road, London, East Chocolate Mills, Bruges, Belgium.

BOMBAY.

SURAT.—A correspondent of a native paper states that the people of Surat do not wish Mr. Hope to return as Collector of that place.

LOCUSTS AT CUTCH.—A correspondent informs us that a few days since locusts made their appearance at Cutch. The fall of rain this year was more than usual. The public health was reported to be good.

ATTEMPTED SUICIDE.—On Tuesday a Brahmin, aged about twenty-two years, by name Soonderjee Anund, took a poisonous dose of opium in order to destroy himself. He was soon removed to the Jamsetjee Hospital.

INQUEST.—Dr. Blaney, Deputy Coroner, held an inquest on Tuesday at the Jamsetjee Hospital concerning the death of one Dowlutta Govind. The jury upon the evidence came to the conclusion that deceased's death was caused by pyœmia following injury to the left hand.

THEFT OF GOVERNMENT PROPERTY.—Yesterday, in the Fort Police Court, a man named Shaik Ebrahim Shaik Abdool was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee with stealing a tarpaulin, belonging to the Bombay Government. Prisoner was adjudged guilty and sentenced to three months' hard labour.

AGGRAVATED ASSAULT.—Mahomed Rajoob, a baker, was charged before Mr. Nana Morojee yesterday with committing an aggravated assault against the person of one Mowjee Lalljee. The magistrate convicted the prisoner and sentenced him to two months' rigorous imprisonment, and also bound him over.

EXAMINATION IN NATIVE LANGUAGES.—The following officers have passed their examination before the Civil and Military Examination Committee:—Lieutenant Sealy, Bombay Staff Corps, and Assistant Surgeon W. Nolan, of the 27th Regiment Native Light Infantry, passed in the Persian language.

THE GREAT AHMEDABAD CONSPIRACY CASE.—We learn that one of the conspirators in the great Ahmedabad conspiracy case by name Pittamber, against whom a warrant was issued, died the other day at Rajcote. We also learn that the accused Doolub Shamjee was arrested at Bhownuggur some twenty days ago, and was detained there by the authorities for about a week.

THE ROYAL ASIATIC LIBRARY.—With reference to the present state of the Royal Asiatic Library, the Bombay correspondent of the *Guzerat Friend* says—"One of the objects to which Mr. Maclean drew attention after his coming to India was the exorbitant subscription rate of the Royal Asiatic Library. This library is the best in Bombay, and I believe best in India, but is managed in such a way that we citizens at Bombay cannot derive the slightest benefit from it. The librarian and clerks are so dull that one would not like to go to them for any information, while the subscription rate is so exorbitant as to debar all but those who revel in wealth, who are the most superficial readers imaginable. The *Bombay Educational Record* has written something upon the subject which is at the present moment uppermost in my heart. The *Record* and the *Bombay Gazette* will deserve the thanks of the community if they succeed in forcing upon the stolid managers of the Royal Asiatic Society two changes,—viz., the reduction of the subscription rate from Rs. 100 to Rs. 40, and the admittance of readers into the library, who will have no other privileges than the privilege of simply reading in the library."

LANDSLIPS ON THE BHORE GHAUT INCLINE.—On the 12th and 13th instant 16 inches of rain were gauged at Lanowlee in 48 hours. During this fall of rain three landslips occurred on the Bhore Ghaut Incline, in which heavy masses of rock fell. Only one of these did any injury, and that was to a goods' train, four waggons of which were much damaged. The incline is in capital working order, and a strict watch is kept all along the line to prevent accidents.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE PROFESSORSHIP OF ENGLISH LITERATURE IN THE DECCAN COLLEGE.—We understand that some difficulty has arisen in respect to the recent appointment of Mr. G. B. Reid, C. S., to the office of Officiating Professor of English Literature in the Deccan College during the absence of Professor Oxenham on leave to England, and that that gentleman will not take up the appointment to which he has been gazetted. It is rumoured that Mr. Reid has declined taking upon himself so onerous and responsible an appointment, but we are not in a position to state what the exact nature of the case is which has stood in the way of his assumption of the office in question.—*Ibid.*

THE POONA RIFLE MEETING.—The second annual rifle meeting for the Military in the Bombay Presidency and for All comers is fixed to take place on the 24th, 26th, 28th, and 30th August, 1872. It appears to be got up on a grand scale this year, the prizes being larger in value, and the conditions easier. It will be under the distinguished patronage of their Excellencies the Governor and Commander-in-Chief, with Major General Grant, C.B., the president of a large and select committee, in which all corps and several departments are represented—Capt. Waring, the D. A. A General for Musketry, Bombay Army, is the secretary and treasurer. We have much pleasure in observing that several of the leading firms in Bombay and Poona have given handsome and valuable prizes to be shot for on the occasion, and we would strongly urge those that gave prizes last year to signify as early as possible their intention to the secretary of giving a prize this year. Among the contributors we instance the *Deccan Herald* Press, Messrs. Treacher & Co., Kemp & Co., Bourne and Shepherd, Favre, Louba & Co., P. Grant and Son, Ludda Ebram & Co., Ritter Molkenteller & Co., J. & W. Watson & Co., T. Chatelain Montandon, Sorabjee Eduljee Colabawalla, Rustomjee Jamsetjee, J. Dwyer, photographer, and Jamsetjee Muncherjee.—*Ibid.*

HIGH COURT.—18TH JULY.

(Appeal before the Hon. ACTING CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MELVILLE.)

APPEAL FOR HEARING.

346-71—Mody—Burjorjee Framjee Patell v. Diogo Antonio Rodrigues—C. Tyabjee.

283-70—J. Gopall—Raise Ameerchund v. Jusraj Vijput and another—C. Tyabjee.

184-69—Jafferson and Pyne—Ameerchund Munguljee v. Dhunsookdass Jadunroy—Dallas and Lynch.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.)

MOTIONS.

LONG CAUSES.

42-72—Jefferson and Payne—Ranibaee, &c. and others v. Fazulbhoy Nancey—J. Cleasy.

806-70—Macfarlane and Skipsey—John Watson v. Aga Mahomed Tuckey—Judge.

326-70—Jefferson and Payne—Visram Ebram and another v. D. J. Jenkins and another—Rimington, Hore and Langley.

16-71—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Shaik Mahomed bin Goolam v. Mahomed Ayal and others, &c.—Mr. Lynch for a pauper.

106-71—Khunderao Morojee—Chogalall Nundlal v. Bhadurmul Koondumull and another—C. Tyabjee.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.)

LONG CAUSES.

715-70—K. Morojee—Cassinath Dhackjee v. Anundrao Dinanathjee—Hearn, Cleveland, and Peile—Part heard.

305-71—J. Gopall—Luxumibaee, widow, v. Keshooram Bapoo—Macfarlane and Skipsey—Part heard.

425-71—Jefferson and Payne—Cursondas Muddonjee v. Hajee Tyeb Hajee Remtoola and others—Macfarlane and Skipsey.

171-71—G. J. Mody—Nanabhoy Nowrojee B. v. Rowjee Dadaram and

ADDRESS TO Dr. SIDNEY SMITH, GRANT MEDICAL COLLEGE.

To Dr. Sidney Smith, M.D., Late Professor of Hygiene, Grant Medical College.

DEAR SIR,—We, the undersigned students and student apprentices of Grant Medical College, beg leave to express our gratitude towards you for the innumerable benefits we derived from your valuable instruction, which we have had the fortune to receive from you during your tenure of different professorial duties in this College. In your sudden removal, Sir, from the chair of Hygiene, a removal which we do not for a moment hesitate to declare as at once undeserved and uncalled for, we not only lost the chance of gaining in future the valuable lectures which, being addressed in a familiar tone, did not fail to impress and enrich our minds, but a man who added grace to the professorial staff. Permit us, Sir, to say that you never spared any labours on your part to give us the benefit of your vast experience and high abilities as a scholar and medical man; and your genial spirits and complaisant and thorough gentlemanly habits have won our hearts. In conclusion we cherish the hope that although your direct connection with the College has ceased by your sudden separation, you will always look back upon us with feelings of kindness, and should this our expression of gratitude go a little way to console your mind, troubled as it is with the harsh treatment you received, we once your pupils, shall have achieved our aim.—We beg to remain, Sir, your most obedient pupils,

Signed by nearly Fifty Students.

Bombay, 12th July 1872.

POONA REGATTA.

We yesterday published a short account of the scratch regatta on the Mota-Moola from Tuesday's *Poona Observer*. The following fuller report appears in yesterday's *Deccan Herald* :—

The Scratch Regatta came off on Monday last on the Mota-Moola River. A very large and fashionable assembly of ladies and gentlemen met at Mr. Grant's house, which was kindly placed at the disposal of the Boat Club for the occasion. The afternoon was fine, the breeze exhilarating, and the whole scene highly exciting. The first race started punctually at 4 P. M. The crews were on the spot in due time, panting for the contest. They were as follows:—

1 Bruton.	Covey.
2 Bulkley.	Trotter.
3 Le-Warner.	Buckle.
St—Baird.	St—Fletcher.
1 Elliott.	Tickell.
2 Grant.	Fitzgerald.
3 Hammick.	Whiting.
St—Greene.	St—Horsley.
1 Hood.	Hughes.
2 Marx.	Hamilton.
3 Wace.	Marshall.
St—Heath.	St—Hope.
1 Schneider.	
2 Stewart.	
3 Joyner.	
St—Tollemache.	

The orders of the heats, and their winners, were as follows :—

1ST HEAT.
2 Heath's Crew.
1 Greene's do.

2ND HEAT.
3 Tollemache's Crew.
2 Baird's do.
1 Fletcher's do.

3RD HEAT.
2 Hope's Crew.
1 Horsley's do.

FINAL HEAT.
2 Horsley's Crew.
1 Fletcher's do.
3 Greene's do.

The figures show the order of winning. The first heat was a very close race, the rest were all easily won.

The course was about half a mile—starting from a goal in front of Mr. Grant's house, rounding buoys stationed at the end of the island, and returning to the goal.

The lady cockswains steered most gallantly; and their presence at the helms inspired the rowers with energy to the end.

Great praise is due to Mr. Fletcher, the Honorary Secretary of the Club, for the admirable manner in which the Regatta was conducted, which rendered it a great success.

INDIAN ITEMS.

THE Garrison Engineer of Fort William has been ordered, in anticipation of the sanction of Government, to commence and complete as quickly as possible the alterations absolutely necessary to make the old Sudder Court building fit for a hospital, for occupation by the end of the month.—*Englishman.*

TWO NATIVES DROWNED IN THE HOOGHLY.—At a somewhat late hour on Friday night, while several native passengers were crossing the river from Colvin's Ghat to Seebpore in a dinghy, the boat struck violently against some iron-work, said to be a portion of sunken machinery of an old wreck, which is not visible at high water, the shock resulting in the precipitation of several of the passengers into the water. All but the two unfortunate deceased managed to regain shore in safety. The name of one victim is said to be "Koylas Chunder," who has left relatives unprovided for; but nothing more is known yet of the other man than that he was a Mahomedan.—*Ibid.*

SUICIDE OF A SOLDIER.—A Morar correspondent of the *Delhi Gazette* writes on the 12th inst. :—"A Private of H. M.'s 1-11th Regiment, named Porter, this day committed suicide by blowing out his brains. Having put on a pair of slippers he went out in the verandah as if to clean his rifle. He fastened a handkerchief round the trigger, and having placed his foot in the loop, thereby caused the piece to go off. An inquest was held on the body, and the medical officers returned a verdict of temporary insanity, which permitted his being interred with military honours. No reason could be assigned for his committing the act, nor was he ever known to harbour suicidal propensities."

GREEDY ZEMINDARS.—It is not a little discouraging to find that the attempts made to reduce marriage expenses are being taken advantage of by some talukdars and zemindars of position. To invite such men to a wedding feast is now a matter to be pondered over, for it is just on the cards that the guest may turn round on the host and ask a fee of a hundred rupees for the honour conveyed by his presence on the occasion. Non-compliance with the request only leads to threats to leave, when the unhappy host has to choose between compliance or public disgrace. Little wonder that the former is preferred, but a well authenticated instance of the sort would be well met by exclusion of the perpetrator from a seat in local or imperial durbars.—*Pioneer.*

SERIOUS CHARGE AGAINST A MAGISTRATE.—The *Dacca Prakash* prints a letter from a correspondent relative to the conduct of a Mr. Davey, Deputy Collector of Naokhally :—Mr. Davey, he says, is a favourite of the Goddess of Wine, and there is no knowing what he does when under her influence. If so inclined, he comes and embraces the mooktear with a smiling face, and sometimes owing to his being in an intoxicated state leaves his court, goes and sits on the ground under the banian tree to try cases. As to the decision of cases, their decree or dismissal rests with the clerk and the sherishtadar, and he pronounces judgment according to the advice given by them. Under the influence of English wine, he at times becomes awfully angry with a petitioner, and, throwing away the inkstand, pen, paper, &c., from his table, begins to make use of obscene language towards him. The other day he was enraged against a petitioner, and, throwing his inkstand away, began to laugh like a mad man. Again, he sometimes puts his leg on the chest of a man sleeping under a tree, or beats another who may come across him on the road, and regards it as a jest. We have witnessed almost all these things with our own eyes. The writer requests the magistrate to shake off idleness and keep an eye upon Mr. Davey, and see that he does not, in future, do such reprehensible and unlawful things. He plainly hints that, under the present circumstances, his sherishtadar is earning much money by receiving bribes.—*Indian Daily News.*

THE "LITTLE MEN" SOLD.—"Once a Week" in the *Madras Times* writes :—"I hear there is some frightful schism in the Scotch Kirk! I don't quite understand it—but it appears as if the short men in the congregation object to the tall men. Some time ago the short men held their own, till one tall man—a very Goliath—arose, and complained that the punkahs were too low. The short men liked the lowness of the punkahs, but foolishly gave way, not fancying what would be the result of their courteous compliance. The Kirk was closed, and the Department of Public Works was ordered by the Government to elevate the punkahs. The Kirk has been now opened again, and the short men behold with horror that the elevation is some seven feet and a half. The consequence is that they don't get a breath of wind from the punkahs, whilst the Goliath before referred to stands up as the singing is going on with a smile of conscious superiority very aggravating to the short men, who with envy behold locks of his hair wave to and fro, keeping time to the motion of the punkahs, and proving that he is in the full enjoyment of the airy bliss they so much covet. When, last Sunday, I saw him in the Kirk stand up serenely with a smile on his face, whilst the brows of every one round him—or I should perhaps rather say, below him—were clouded with chagrin, I could not help thinking of Goldsmith's famous lines :—

"As some tall cliff which lifts its awful form
Though round his breast the rolling clouds are spread,
Eternal sunshine settles on its head.'"

SUICIDE OF THE NOTE FORGER.

VENCATACHELLUMIAH, the person implicated in the great note forgery, who was arrested at Negapatam and his servant, have given the police the slip in an unexpected manner. The "revelations" hitherto made by the chief prisoner had proved delusive, but on Saturday he said that if he were taken to the Triputty Hill he would then point out his correspondents and stock of forged notes. On Saturday evening the prisoners arrived at the Railway Station some fifteen miles distant from the sacred hill, and they were at once marched towards the hill under charge of a native escort, the European officers not accompanying the party in order not to offend the prejudices of the Brahmins by ascending their holy hill. Passing a deep pagoda tank on the way, the two prisoners, who were handcuffed together, suddenly plunged into the water and were lost to view. Such is the story that comes from Triputty. The bodies have not been recovered. This will greatly diminish the chance of getting to the bottom of the conspiracy, and may lose the Negapatam inspector his reward.—*Madras Times.*

THE LOOSHAI EXPEDITION.

THE Governor General in Council has much satisfaction in publishing, for general information, the following extract of a despatch from the Right Hon'ble the Secretary of State for India :—

India Office ;
London, the 13th June 1872.

To His Excellency the Right Hon'ble the Governor General of India in Council.

My Lord,—I have considered in Council your Lordship's Military letter No. 82, dated 3rd May 1872, transmitting correspondence detailing the whole of the operations of the Looshai Expeditionary Force, which have been recently brought to a successful termination.

2. I congratulate your Lordship upon results which are not less creditable to the wisdom and the moderation of the Government which sanctioned the expedition than to the military authorities which conducted the enterprise to a successful issue.

3. Her Majesty's Government fully concur with your Lordship in attributing much of the success to the thoughtful and unremitting interest which His Excellency the Commander-in-Chief has throughout taken both in the plan and in the conduct of the operations.

4. Her Majesty's Government also fully concur in the terms in which your Government have acknowledged the services on this occasion of the Lieutenant Governor of Bengal and the officers employed under His Honor's orders, of Brigadier Generals Bourchier and Brownlow, and of the several officers of the Military and Political Departments employed in connection with the expedition, whose services have been brought to the notice of your Government by the military authorities.

* * * * * * *

I have, &c.,
(Signed) ARGYLL.

DISPOSITION OF THE ARMY IN BENGAL.

ALLAHABAD DIVISION.

Major-General ALEX. MACDONNELL, C.B., Commanding the Division.

ALLAHABAD, *Divisional Head Quarters.*—E Battery, 19th Brigade, R. A. ; No. 7 Battery, 24th Brigade, R. A. ; 2nd Battalion, 19th Foot ; 11th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders to Meean Meer*) ; 18th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders from Meean Meer*) ; 33rd Native Infantry.

CAWNPORE.—A Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; 1st Battalion, 8th Foot ; 1st Regiment Bengal Cavalry ; 35th Native Infantry.

DINAPORE.—B Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery (*under orders to Meerut*) ; D Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery (*under orders from Meerut*) ; 96th Foot ; Detachment, 4th Bengal Cavalry ; 2nd Regiment Native Infantry.

BENARES.—D Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; Left Wing, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot ; Detachment, 4th Bengal Cavalry ; 5th Native Infantry (*under orders to Meerut*) ; 13th Native Infantry (*under orders from Fort William*).

SEORDILLE.—4th Bengal Cavalry.

CHUNAR.—European Invalid Battalion ; Detachment, 96th Foot ; Detachment, 5th Native Infantry.

LAHORE DIVISION.

Major-General P. HILL, C.B., Commanding the Division.

LAHORE (*Divisional Head-Quarters at Meean Meer*).—A Battery, A Brigade, R. H. A. ; H Battery, 8th Brigade, R. A ; Head-Quarters and No. 7 Battery, 13th Brigade, R. A. ; 36th Foot (*under orders from Rawul Pindee*) ; 37th Foot (*under orders to Dugshaie*) ; 11th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders from Azuhabad*); 18th Bengal Cavalry(*under orders to Azuhabad*) ; 17th Native Infantry ; 24th Native Infantry.

KANGRA.—Detachment, 1st Goorkha Regiment.

FEROZEPORE.—No. 3 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; B Battery, 19th Brigade, R. A. ; 2nd Battalion 12th Foot (*unders orders from Subathoo*) ; 39th Foot (*under orders to Peshawur*) ; Detachment, 18th Bengal Cavalry ; 28th Native Infantry (*under orders to Presidency*) ; 40th Native Infantry (*under orders from Agra*).

MOOLTAN.—C Battery, 19th Brigade, R. A. ; 41st Foot ; 13th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders from Lucknow*) ; 19th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders to Lucknow*) ; 31st Regiment Native Infantry.

UMRITSUR.—Left Wing, 17th Native Infantry.

GOVINDGHUR.—No. 4 Battery, 13th Brigade, R. A. ; Detachment, 58th Foot.

DHURMSALA.—1st Goorkha Regiment.

DALHOUSIE.—Convalescent Depot.

BUKLOH (*near Dalhousie*).—4th Goorkha Regiment.

BHAGSOO.—Detachment, 54th Foot.

MEERUT DIVISION.

Major-General J. TRAVERS, V.C., Commanding the Division.

MEERUT, *Divisional Head-Quarters.*—A Battery, C Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (*under orders from England*) ; D Battery, D Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (*under orders to England*) ; E Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery ; B Battery, 8th Brigade, Royal Artillery (*under orders from Dinapore*) ; C Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery (*under orders from Morar*) ; F Battery, 16th Brigade, R. A. (*under orders to Morar*) ; Head-Quarters, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; D Battery, 19th Brigade, Royal Artillery (*under orders from Dinapore*) ; 4th Hussars (*under orders to Rawul Pindee*) ; a regiment, British Cavalry (*under orders from Bombay*) ; 85th Foot (*under orders from Dugshaie*) ; 105th Foot (*under orders to Aden*) ; 8th Bengal Cavalry ; 3rd Native Infantry (*under orders from Cachar*) ; 5th Native Infantry (*under orders from Benares*).

FUTTEHGURH.—Detachment, 105th Foot ; Detachment, 40th Native Infantry.

AGRA.—F Battery, 19th Brigade, R. A. : No. 5 Battery, 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery : 65th Foot, Detachment, 8th Bengal Cavalry : 1st Native Infantry (*under orders to Goruckpore*) : 18th Native Infantry (*under orders from Goruckpore*) : 23rd Native Infantry (*under orders from Abbottabad and Murree Road*) : 40th Native Infantry (*under orders to Ferozepore*).

MUTTRA.—10th Hussars (*under orders from England*) ; 11th Hussars (*under orders to Umballa*).

DEYRAH DOON.—2nd Goorkha Regiment.

DELHI.—No. 2 Battery, 24th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; Wing, 109th Foot ; Detachment, 8th Bengal Cavalry ; 20th Native Infantry.

LANDOUR.—Convalescent Depot.

ROORKEE.—Head-Quarters and Wing, 109th Foot ; Head-Quarters Sappers and Miners ; Nos. 1, 2, 3, 6, 7, and 10 Companies Sappers and Miners ; 5th Company Sappers and Miners (*under orders from Rawul Pindee*) ; 9th Company Sappers and Miners (*under orders to Rawul Pindee*) ; 41st Company Royal Engineers.

CHUCKRATA.—92nd Foot.

OUDH DIVISION.

Major General Sir H. TOMBS, K.C.B., V.C., Commanding the Division.

LUCKNOW, *Divisional Head Quarters.*—A Battery F Brigade, R. H. A. ; Head Quarters, 8th Brigade, R. A. ; C Battery, 8th Brigade R. A. ; No. 6 Battery, 24th Brigade, R. A. ; 21st Hussars ; 1st Battalion, 17th Foot ; 62nd Foot (*under orders to Presidency*) ; a regiment British Infantry (*under orders from England*) ; 13th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders to Mooltan*) ; 16th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders from Mooltan* ; 9th Native Infantry ; 41st Native Infantry (*under orders from Busa*).

SEETAPORE.—A Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; Head Quarters and Right Wing, 1st Battalion, 3rd Foot ; 7th Bengal Cavalry.

FYZABAD.—E Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; 26th Foot (*under orders to Morar*) ; Detachment, 7th Bengal Cavalry ; 197th Foot (*under orders from Dum-Dum*) ; 8th Native Infantry (*under orders from Alipore*) ; 38th Native Infantry (*under orders to Busar*).

GORUCKPORE.—Detachment, 4th Bengal Cavalry ; 1st Native Infantry (*under orders from Agra*) ; 18th Native Infantry (*under orders to Agra*).

RAWUL PINDEE DIVISION.

Major-General W. M. S. M'MURDO, C.B., (Unattached) Commanding the Division.

RAWUL PINDEE, *Divisional Head Quarters.*—B Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery ; No. 1 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; D Battery, 16th Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery ; 4th Hussars (*under orders from meerut*) ; 36th Foot, (*under orders to Meean Meer*) ; 70th Foot ; 9th Bengal Cavalry ; 5th Company Sappers and Miners (*under orders to Roorkee*) ; 9th Company Sappers and Miners (*under orders from Roorkee*) ; 14th Native Infantry ; Depot, 23rd Native Infantry ; 25th Native Infantry.

ATTOCK.—No. 5 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery ; Detachment, 29th Native Infantry ; Detachment, 2nd Battalion, 60th Foot.

MURREE.—Convalescent Depot ; 2nd Battalion 60th Foot (*under orders from Nowshera*) ; Detachment, 23rd Native Infantry.

JHELUM.—5th Bengal Cavalry ; 22nd Native Infantry ; 79th Native Infantry (*under orders to Peshawur*) ; 35th Native Infantry (*under orders from Peshawur*).

SEALKOTE.—D Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (*under orders from Campbellpore*) ; E Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (*under orders to Morar*) ; 5th Lancers ; 1st Battalion, 6th Foot (*under orders from Peshawur*) ; 58th Foot (*under orders to Nowshera*) ; 17th Bengal Cavalry ; 12th Native Infantry (*under orders to Peshawur*) ; 15th Native Infantry (*under orders from Peshawur*).

TULLAGONG.—19th Native Infantry.

CAMPBELLPORE.—D Battery, A Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery (*under orders to Sealkote*) ; B Battery F Brigade R. H. A. (*under orders from Morar*).

DHUNTONE.—(*Murree and Abbottabad Road*) —23rd Native Infantry (*under orders to Agra*).

SIRHIND DIVISION.

Major-General J. M. B. F. TYTLER, C.B., Staff Corps, Commanding the Division.

UMBALLA, *Divisional Head-Quarters.*—Head-Quarters, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery ; C Battery, F Brigade, Royal Horse Artillery ; F Battery F Brigade Royal Horse Artillery ; 11th Hussars (*under orders from Muttra*) ; 20th Hussars (*under orders to England*) ; 72nd Foot ; 12th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders to Peshawur*) ; 15th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders from Peshawur*) ; 32nd Native Infantry.

JULLUNDER.—G Battery, 8th Brigade, R. A, ; 54th Foot ; 7th Native Infantry.

KUSSOWLIE.—Convalescent Depot.

PHILLOUR.—Detachment, 54th Foot ; Detachment, 7th Native Infantry.

LOODIANA.—Detachment, 12th Bengal Cavalry.

SUBATHOO.—1st Battalion, 11th Foot (*under orders from Morar*) ; 2nd Battalion, 12th Foot (*under orders to Ferozepore*).

DUGSHAIE.—37th Foot (*under orders from Meean Meer*) ; 85th Foot (*under orders to Meerut*).

JUTOGH.—No. 6 Battery, 13th Brigade, Royal Artillery.

SIMLA.—Detachment, 2nd Goorkha Regiment.

EASTERN FRONTIER DISTRICT.

Brigadier-General G. BOURCHIER, C. B., R. A., Commanding the District.

SHILLONG, *District Head Quarters.*—44th Native Infantry.

DACCA.—Left Wing, 16th Native Infantry.

JULPIGORIE.—Head-Quarters and Right Wing, 16th Native Infantry.

CACHAR.—3rd Native Infantry (*under orders from Meerut*) ; 4th Native Infantry (*under orders to Bhagulpore*).

BUXA.—38th Native Infantry (*under orders from Fyzabad*) ; 41st Native Infantry (*under orders to Lucknow*).

GOWHATTY.—43rd Native Infantry.

DEBROOGHUR.—42nd Native Infantry.

SUDDYA.—Detachment, 42nd Native Infantry.

GOLAGHAUT.—Detachment, 42nd Native Infantry.

TEZPORE.—Detachment, 43rd Native Infantry.

POOBAMOOKH.—Detachment, 42nd Native Infantry.

JEYPORE.—Detachment, 42nd Native Infantry.

JOWAIE.—Detachment, 44th Native Infantry.

SYLHET.—Detachment, 44th Native Infantry.

CHARGOLA.—Detachment, 44th Native Infantry.

ALLINUGGUR.—Detachment, 44th Native Infantry.

MONIERKHALL.—Detachment, 4th Native Infantry.

NOARBUND.—Detachment, 4th Native Infantry.

CHEERA POONJEE.—Detachment, 44th Native Infantry.

NOWGONG.—Detachment, 43rd Native Infantry.

GWALIOR DISTRICT.

Brigadier-General R. O. BRIGHT, C. B., Commanding the District.

GWALIOR, (*District Head-Quarters at Morar*).—E Battery, A. Brigade, R. H. A. (*under orders from Sealkote*) ; B battery, F Brigade, R. H. A. (*under orders to Campbellpore*) ; C Battery, 16th Brigade, R. A. (*under orders to Meerut*) ; F Battery, 16th Brigade, R. A. (*under orders from Meerut*) ; Head-Quarters, 24th Brigade, R. A. ; No. 1 Battery, 24th Brigade R. A. ; No. 4 Battery, 24th Brigade, R. A. ; 1st Battalion, 11th Foot (*under orders to Sabathoo*); 26th Foot, *under orders from Fyzabad*) ; 6th Bengal Cavalry ; 6th Native Infantry ; 34th Native Infantry ; Det. 106th Light Infantry.

JHANSIE.—106th Foot ; Sqdn., 14th Bengal Cavalry, 39th Native Infantry.

LULLUTPORE.—Det., 39th Native Infantry.

SEEPREE.—Det., 6th Bengal Calvalry ; Det., 39th Native Infantry.

PESHAWUR DISTRICT.

Brigadier-General T. F. WILSON, C.B., Staff Corps, (A. D. C. to the Queen), Commanding the District.

PESHAWUR, (*District Head Quarters*).—Head Quarters, A Brigade, R. H. A. ; C. Battery, A Brigade, R.H.A. ; F Battery, 20th Brigade, R. A. ; No. 3 Battery, 24th Brigade R. A. ; 1st Battalion, 6th Foot (*under orders to Sealkote* ; Det., 55th Foot ; 39th Foot (*under orders from Ferozepore* ; 12th Bengal Cavalry (*under orders from Umballa*) ; 15th Bengal Cavalry ; 4th Co. Sappers and Miners ; 12th Native Infantry (under orders for Sealkote) ; 15th Native Infantry (*under orders to Sealkote* ; 21st Native Infantry ; 26th Native Infantry ; 29th Native Infantry (*under orders from Jhelum*) ; 36th Native Infantry (*under orders to Jhelum*).

MUCHH.—Det., 16th Bengal Cavalry ; Det., 15th Native Infantry.

NOWSHERA.—58th Foot (*under orders from Sealkote*) ; 2nd Battalion 60th Rifles (*under orders to Murree*) ; 10th Bengal Cavalry ; 30th Native Infantry.

ABAZAIR.—Det., 10th Bengal Cavalry ; Det., 30th Native Infantry.

MACKESON.—Det., 15th Bengal Cavalry ; Det., 21st Native Infantry.

SHUBKUDDER.—Det., 1 5th Bengal Cavalry ; Det., 21st Native Infantry.

CHERAT.—Det., 6th Foot ; 55th Foot ; 8th Co. Sappers and Miners ; Det., 60th Foot ; Det., 30th Native Infantry.

PRESIDENCY DISTRICT.

Brigadier-General W. L. INGAL, C.B., Commanding the District.

FORT WILLIAM, (*District Head-Quarters*)—No. 2 Battery, 13th Brigade, R. A. ; 1st Battalion, 14th Foot ; 13th Native Infantry (*under orders to Benares*).

CALCUTTA.—Governor-General's Body Guard.

ALIPORE.—8th Native Infantry (*under orders to Fyabad*) ; Det., 10th Native Infantry.

DUM-DUM.—17th Foot (*under orders to Fyzabad*) ; Det., 27th Native Infantry.

BARRACKPORE.—F Battery, 8th Brigade, R. A. ; Head-Quarters, 16th Brigade, R. A. ; B. Battery, 16th Brigade, R. A. ; Det., 107th Foot ; Det., 1st Bengal Cavalry ; 10th Native Infantry ; 27th Native Infantry.

BERHAMPORE.—Det., 37th Native Infantry.

HAZAREEBAUGH.—63rd Foot.

DORUNDAH.—33rd Madras Native Infantry.

BHAUGULPORE.—4th Native Infantry (*under orders from Cachar*) ; 37th Native Infantry (*under orders to Presidency*).

DARJEELING.—No. 3 Battery, 5th Brigade, R. A. ; Convalescent Depôt.

ROHILCHUND DISTRICT.

Brigadier-General W. OLPHERTS, C.B., V.C., R. A., Commanding the District.

BAREILLY, (*District Head-Quarters*).—E. Battery, 23rd Brigade, R. A. ; 1st Battalion, 5th Foot ; 2nd Bengal Cavalry ; 11th Native Infantry.

MORADABAD.—Det., 5th Foot ; Det., 2nd Bengal Cavalry ; Head-Quarters and Right Wing, 45th Native Infantry.

ALMORAH.—3rd Goorkha Regiment.

SHAHJEHANPORE.—2nd Battalion, 1st Foot ; Left Wing, 45th Native Infantry.

NYNEE TAL.—Det., 3rd Goorkha Regiment ; Convalescent Depôt.

PETORAGURH.—Det., 3rd Goorkha Regiment.

RANEE KHET.—Det., 2nd Battalion, 1st Foot.

SAUGOR DISTRICT.

Brigadier-General J. MCN. WALTER, C.B., Commanding the District.

JUBBULPORE, (*District Head-Quarters*).—25th Foot ; Squadron, 3rd Madras Cavalry ; 21st Madras Native Infantry.

SAUGOR.—E. Battery, 8th Brigade, R. A. ; Det., 25th Foot ; 3rd Madras Light Cavalry ; 40th Madras Native Infantry.

BANDA.—Head Quarters and Wing, 15th Madras Native Infantry.

NAGODE.—Det., 3rd Bengal Cavalry ; 6th Madras Native Infantry.

NOWGONG.—F Battery, 23rd Brigade, R. A. ; Det., 103th Foot ; 3rd Bengal Cavalry ; Wing, 15th Madras Native Infantry.

PUCHMURREE.—Det., 44th Foot.

RAJPOOTANA.

Lieutenant J. N. S. KIRKWOOD, Bombay Staff Corps, Station Staff.

DEOLEE.—14th Bengal Cavalry.

DISPOSITION OF THE PUNJAB FRONTIER FORCE.

Brigadier-General C. P. KEYES, C. B., Madras Staff Corps, Commandant.

ARBOTABAD, (*Head-Quarters*).—Peshawur Mountain Battery ; 5th Goorkha Regiment ; 4th Infantry.

KOHAT.—Hazara Mountain Battery ; No. 4 Garrison Co. of Artillery ; 1st Cavalry ; 3rd Infantry ; 2nd Sikh Infantry ; 4th Sikh Infantry.

EDWARDESABAD.—No. 3 Light Field Battery ; 2nd Cavalry ; 1st Sikh Infantry ; 1st Infantry.

DERA ISMAEL KHAN.—No. 2 Light Field Battery ; Det., 41st Foot ; 5th Cavalry ; 6th Infantry ; 3rd Sikh Infantry.

DERA GAZEE KHAN.—3rd Cavalry ; 2nd Infantry ; 5th Infantry.

RAJAPORE.—4th Cavalry.

MUNGKOTA.—Det., 3rd Cavalry ; Det., 5th Infantry.

MURDAN.—Corps of Guides.

AGROOR.—Det., 4th Infantry ; Det., 5th Goorkha Regiment.

JANI KHEYL.—Det., 2nd Cavalry ; Det., 1st Sikh Infantry.

LATUMUR.—Det., 2nd Cavalry ; Det., 1st Infantry ; Det., 1st Sikh Infantry.

KURAM.—Det., 2nd Cavalry ; Det., 1st Infantry ; Det., 1st Sikh Infantry.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—Its unequalled efficacy in diseases of the chest is thus described by Dr. Wrindly, Physician to the Hereford Infirmary. I can take Dr. de Jongh's Oil without any difficulty or dislike, and with as little inconvenience as water alone. Not only in my own case, but in many others I have seen, it has caused an improvement of these symptoms, and an increase of weight, so soon, and so lastingly, as to be either remarkable. I believe Dr. de Jongh's Oil to be the most valuable remedy we possess for chronic and constitutional disease." Sold only in capsuled Imperial Half-pints, Pints, and Quarts, by all chemists, druggists and storekeepers. Sole Consignees Ansar Harford, and Co., 77, Strand, London.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA (Limited).

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Account at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank receives Money on Fixed Deposits and allows Interest thereon as follows :—
On Deposits, subject to 6 months' notice of withdrawal, 4 per cent.
Do do 12 do do 5 "

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, and Hongkong. It also grants drafts on London and on its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER, Acting Manager.

Bombay, 29th September 1871.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.
Incorporated by Royal Charter.

The Current Rates of EXCHANGE are :— Per Rupee.
On London at 6 months' sight ..... 1s. 11d.
" 3 do. ..... 1s. 10 13/16d. do.
" demand ..... 1s. 10 11/16d. do.
On Scotland and Ireland demand ..... 1s. 10 5/8d. do.
On Paris demand ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. do.
On Circular Notes payable in Egypt, Syria, the Continent of Europe, America, &c. ..... 1s. 10 9/16d. do.

No Drafts at six months' sight are granted for sums under £50. Sums under £20 are only drawn for on demand.

All Treasury Drafts, Hoondees and other orders for realization, to be endorsed "Pay the Oriental Bank Corporation, or order."

Any information as to rules of business may be had on application at the Office, or by letter to the Agent.

Bombay, 24th June 1872.

CHARTERED MERCANTILE BANK OF INDIA, LONDON, AND CHINA.

BOMBAY BRANCH.
LONDON BANKERS.
BANK OF ENGLAND. | LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK.

MONEY REMITTED
As current rates of Exchange by the Bank's Drafts on its Branches and Agencies in the East, and
On LONDON | On IRELAND
" SCOTLAND, | " PARIS,
And also on the principal Towns in the AUSTRALIAN COLONIES.

If desired, the Bank will send the Draft direct to the party whose address is given.

INTEREST
On Current Deposit Accounts interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum, on the minimum Monthly Balances, up to Rs. one lac, but no interest will be allowed on balances of less than Rs. 1,000.

All Letters should be addressed, and Hoondies made payable to the Agent, Chartered Mercantile Bank.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE :
PARIS.
SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND ..... £ 800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
THE UNION BANK OF LONDON.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at TWO PER CENT. on daily balances.

DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest at 5 per cent. allowed on Deposit subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

INTEREST at THREE PER CENT. allowed on money placed in Deposit at seven days' notice.

INTEREST at FOUR PER CENT., subject to six months' notice of WITHDRAWAL.

LOANS granted on French Rente and other approved Securities.

All remittances to be endorsed "PAY COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS, OR ORDER."

HENRI DUVAL, Acting Manager.

14, Rampart Row, Bombay, 31st January 1872.

AGRA BANK (LIMITED).

CAPITAL—£1,000,000.

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CURRENT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum monthly balance up to Rs. 100,000. Should the balances fall below Rs. 1,000 at any time during the half-year, no interest will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

DEPOSITS received for fixed periods on the following terms, viz. :—
At 4½ per cent. per annum, subject to 12 months' notice of withdrawal.

For shorter periods deposits will be received on terms to be agreed upon.

BILLS issued at the current exchange of the day on any of the Branches of the Bank free of extra charge ; and approved bills purchased or sent for collection.

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